DERMATOLOGIC FORMULARY

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From the New York Skin and Cancer Unit, Service of Dermatology

(Dr Marion B Sulzberger Director)

FRANCES PASCHER, M.D , Editor

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PREFACE

The average modern text on dermatology will often devote several pages to the description, diagnosis, pathogenesis, and pathology of a skin disease, with at most only a line or two given to practical therapy. This scant attention to practical details of treatment is often a great handicap to the practitioner who is, after all, most interested in bringing the proper therapeutic weapons to bear upon the skin diseases he is called upon to treat. One of our main purposes in publishing this Formulary is to serve the practitioner by listing the most tried and useful dermatologic prescriptions together with the briefest and simplest explanations of their uses, indications and contraindications. In addition it is the objective of this booklet to supply a model dermatologic formulary from which other hospitals, clinics, and institutions can, according to their needs, select a longer or shorter list of standard preparations for the care of the multitudinous sufferers from skin diseases.

It is to be stressed that the preparations included in our Formulary are *not* the result of guesswork, *not* based on mere theories, *not* the selections of one man or of even a small group. They are the product of the actual composite experience gained by leading teachers of dermatology practicing since 1882 in what is probably the largest paid out-patient service of dermatology in the world. It is to the knowledge and experience of all these skin

INTRODUCTION

The need for the establishment of a basic formulary for dermatologic out-patient and in-patient services has long been apparent and was accepted by the members of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology at the December meetings of 1951 and 1952. At these meetings Dr Hilliard Shair a former member of our staff and now Dermatologist of the Physicians and Surgeons Clinic, Quincy Illinois, prepared a *Basic Formulary for Dermatologic Out-Patient and In-Patient Services* for the academy deliberations. Through the able participation of the various panel members and the intelligent interest of the dermatologic audience the problem was given the attention it merited.

There was little doubt that an adequate formulary was as essential to a well-equipped dermatologic unit as the Wood's light or the microscope or the x-ray machine. Questions as to optimal size of such a formulary essentiality of some medicaments, and the special needs of various clinics however could not be resolved as readily It is hoped that publication of the Skin and Cancer Formulary will shed some light on these problems and will prove to be of value beyond our walls.

The proposed formulary was designed to meet the needs of a large out-patient clientele and teaching clinic. To insure adequacy it was felt that a sufficient number of medicaments had to be included to circumvent allergic and

specialists, past and present, emanating from almost every great school of dermatology in the United States, the Americas and Europe, that our Formulary of today owes its scope and its substance.

Our Formulary Committee under the able chairmanship of Dr Frances Pascher has worked indefatigably during more than two years in collating, pruning and preparing for publication the wealth of practical experience included between these covers.

It is our hope that this Formulary will prove as useful to other institutions as it has to the Skin and Cancer Unit of New York University Hospital and that it will be as valuable to practitioners outside our institution as it has been to the members of our staff.

New York N Y

Marion B. Sulzberger

biotic therapy in the past ten years one may anticipate the need for additions to and revisions of this pharmacopoeia in the near future. Until such time the current revision of the Formulary of the New York Skin and Cancer Unit is respectfully submitted.

Frances Pascher

Brooklyn, N. Y

idiosyncratic reactions and to allow for the lack of uniformity of response of different individuals to a particular remedy To satisfy the special needs of a teaching clinic, the formulary was expanded to allow for *comparative studies* and the development of some versatility In selecting the individual items thought was given to the stability, the sensitizing potential the pH the availability the practical "consumer acceptance, and the cost—as well as to the efficacy of the drug. In some instances, regrettably, as in the choosing of certain antihistaminics vitamins, and detergents, the Formulary Committee was perforce arbitrary and it wishes to state clearly that it is well aware that many reputable pharmaceutical firms make similar preparations to those selected which would serve equally well.

The annotations are chiefly for the orientation of the dermatologists-in-training and the younger members of the staff. These are intended as a supplement to the didactic lectures on pharmacology and therapy to the clinical instruction given in the various sections of the Out Patient Service and at the bedside and to the standard texts devoted to dermatologic therapy

Instructions to the pharmacist are included in those instances where ready reference is otherwise not obtainable and the dermatologist is likely to be called upon to supply the information Copies of printed instructions issued to our patients where these have proved useful have likewise been incorporated. These are few in number for it has been found that explicit verbal instructions to the patient are generally more satisfactory

In view of the spectacular strides in chemotherapy in the past two decades and in the evolution of anti-

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS

All staff members are requested to write out the prescriptions or to use the titles supplied and to indicate the amount to be dispensed. The numbers are intended solely for index purposes.

U.S.P. refers to the XIV revision of the *United States Pharmacopeia*, official November 1, 1950 unless otherwise designated.

N.F. refers to the IX revision of the *National Formulary* published April, 1951, unless otherwise designated.

N.N.R. refers to *New and Nonofficial Remedies*, 1952, and to supplements published subsequently in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

(R) = proprietary preparation.
W/O = water-in-oil emulsions and creams.
O/W = oil-in-water emulsions and creams.
Alcohol (U.S.P.) = 95% dilution.
Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) = 50% dilution.
q.s. = quantity sufficient.
(mm) μ = microgram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Formulary Committee is indebted to the members of the dermatologic staff for their assistance in the selection of formulae The discrimination they have exercised in prescribing over the years has proved an invaluable guide. Dr Isadore Rosen contributed the original formula for "Burow's Emulsion" (see p 19) to our armamentarium while 'sulfur paste" (No. 112) was developed by the late Dr Elias William Abramowitz. The uses for podophyllum resin as given in formula No 98 were elaborated by Dr John Garb. The committee was aided by the many helpful suggestions made by Dr Rudolf L. Baer and the chairman of the committee is personally indebted to Mr Maurice Eagle Phg. for his help with various pharmaceutical problems and to Dr Bruce V Drowne for his assistance in the reading of the manuscript.

MEDICATED BATHS AND DETERGENTS

A *medicated bath* is a convenient method whereby medicinals may be applied to the entire skin. In addition to the detergent action, the effects obtained depend on the active principle used. Medicated baths are valuable in the management of extensive and generalized eruptions and in most cases of generalized pruritus. Although well tolerated by most patients, there are exceptions to the rule. Caution should be exercised in treating feeble individuals or patients with cardiovascular disease by this method. The optimal temperature for a medicated bath is 100°–115° F

Two types of *detergents* are included: soaps and soapless detergents. A few representative soaps and soap substitutes were selected from the many different forms now available. Bland toilet soaps and shampoos, though not listed, are permissible and often useful, particularly in the management of pyogenic infections, impetiginized eruptions, and oil folliculitis among other conditions. Soapless detergents are needed for skins that are irritated and dermatoses that are aggravated by the application of soaps. Soap substitutes, although well tolerated on the whole, may prove to be irritating or to cause sensitization dermatitis in a relatively small percentage of cases.

1. PERMANGANATE BATH 60.0

Potassium permanganate crystals (U.S.P.)

Actions and Uses. Oxidizing, astringent, deodorizing,

SECTION I TOPICAL REMEDIES

Juniper tar (oil of cade) 35% by weight in a water-miscible vehicle.

Actions and Uses. Antipruritic, stimulating, anti-eczematous, keratoplastic.

Indications. Generalized pruritus and pruritic dermatoses, e.g. lichen planus, eczematous eruptions, atopic dermatitis, psoriasis.

Contraindications. Pyodermas and tar-sensitive individuals. Coal tar derivatives are not to be used in conjunction with natural or artificial sunlight unless the photosensitizing action of tar is desired as in the treatment of some forms of psoriasis.

Directions Add 4 tablespoonfuls of either preparation to a tub of lukewarm water

SOAPS AND OTHER DETERGENTS

4. ACIDOLATE (R) (WHITE) 240.0

A mixture of sulfated vegetable oils liquid petrolatum and water

Actions and Uses. Anionic wetting agent in liquid form used as a substitute for soap for the protection of the acid mantle of the skin. Effective in hard as well as soft water for removal of scales crusts, oils and greases, oil-soluble and water-soluble debris.

Indications. Soap-sensitive skins infantile eczema, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, hand eczemas, generalized eczematous and eczematized eruptions.

Directions. Apply undiluted to the unmoistened skin, rub

antibacterial, antifungal, antieczematous.

Indications Generalized exudative, vesicular eczematous, *bullous*, *impetiginized* eruptions: pemphigus, erythema multiforme bullosum, dermatitis herpetiformis, exfoliative dermatitis, moniliasis.

Directions 2 teaspoonfuls of the crystals to 50 gal of water = approximately 1:25 000 solution. The crystals are dissolved in a glass of water (using constant stirring until *all* the crystals go into solution) before adding to the bath *Contact with the incompletely dissolved chemicals may result in a burn. Must be freshly prepared for optimal therapeutic effect.*

Additional Suggestions Nail stains may be removed with hydrogen peroxide and tub stains with acetic acid or "hypo' (sodium thiosulfate) solution

2. STARCH BATH

Hydrolyzed cornstarch (Linit-unscented) — 1 lb.

Actions and Uses Demulcent, antipruritic.

Indications Heightened irritability of the skin generalized or regional pruritus, urticaria, acute and subacute erythematous scaling eruptions.

Directions Pour one boxful of starch into a tub of lukewarm water and stir

3. TAR BATHS

A) Coal Tar Solution (N F.) 240 0

(Liquor Carbonis Detergens)

Solution of coal tar prepared by treating coal tar with quillaja (soap bark) and alcohol.

B) Juniper Tar Solution (Almay Ar-Ex) 240.0

Directions. For washing, spread cream over the moistened surface with light rubbing. For shampooing, apply and rub thoroughly through the wet hair while repeatedly adding more water to form suds.

7 PHISOHEX (R) (WINTHROP-STEARNS) (N N.R.) 150.0

Phisoderm with 3% hexachlorophene (G 11)

Actions and Uses. Antiseptic detergent for preoperative scrub and preparation of the patient, and as an adjuvant in the management of pyogenic skin infections.

Indications. Pyodermas, acne seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp.

Contraindications: Wool-fat hypersensitivity

Directions: Used in the same way as Phisoderm – regular (see No. 6).

8. LIGHT LIQUID PETROLATUM

Actions and Uses. Lubricant and detergent for the removal of ointments creams, and emulsions.

Indications Soap sensitive skins infantile eczema, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, hand eczema, generalized eczematous and eczematized eruptions.

Contraindications: Acne, pyodermas, oil folliculitis.

Directions: Apply with absorbent cotton or soft linen. Remove medicaments gently without rubbing.

9 LINIMENT OF SOFT SOAP (N.F.) (Tincture of Green Soap)

Medicinal soft soap	65.0
Lavender oil	2.0
Alcohol to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Detergent, antiseptic.

in gently and then rinse off with warm water When used as a shampoo apply to moistened hair, massage, and rinse with warm water

5. LOWILA CAKE (R) (WESTWOOD)

Contains lauryl sulfoacetate diluted in corn dextrin.

Actions and Uses. Anionic wetting agent in cake form used as a substitute for soap for the protection of the acid mantle of the skin Effective in hard as well as soft water for removal of scales, crusts oils and greases oil soluble and water soluble debris

Indications Soap-sensitive skins, infantile eczema, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, hand eczemas, generalized eczematous and eczematized eruptions.

Directions: Used in the same way as a cake of soap

6 PHISODERM REGULAR (R) (WINTHROP STEARNS) 90.0 210.0

Water-miscible emulsion of entsufon (sodium p-octylphenoxy-ethoxyethylether sulfonate), lanolin cholesterols, petrolatum, water, and lactic acid.

Actions and Uses Anionic wetting agent in liquid form used as a substitute for soap. Protects the acid mantle of the skin and deposits an emollient film on the skin during the process of washing. Effective in hard and soft water in removing scales crusts oils and greases, oil-soluble and water-soluble debris.

Indications Soap-sensitive skins infantile eczema, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, hand eczemas generalized eczematous and eczematized eruptions.

Contraindications Wool fat hypersensitivity

which cholesterialized petrolatum has been added to neutralize the defatting action of soap.

Indications. Excessive dryness of the skin, keratosis pilaris, xerosis, senile skin.

Contraindications. Soap-sensitive skins, wool-fat hypersensitivity, eczematous processes attributable to soap e.g. some hand eczemas and some forms of diaper dermatitis.

Directions. Used as any cake of soap.

11. OILATUM SOAP (R) UNSCENTED (STIEFEL)

Neutral soap superoiled with bland vegetable oil.

Actions and Uses. Detergent and emulsifying agent. The oil adheres to the keratin layer leaving a protective film after rinsing.

Indications. Excessive dryness of the skin, keratosis pilaris, xerosis, senile skin.

Contraindications. Soap-sensitive skins, eczematous processes attributable to soap e.g. some hand eczemas and some forms of diaper dermatitis.

Directions: Used as any cake of soap.

MEDICATED SOAKS AND WET DRESSINGS

Medicated soaks and wet dressings have a wide range of usefulness. In general they serve to reduce inflammation, to allay itching, and to remove crusts and debris. More specific effects depend on the active principle used in the preparation of the wet dressing.

The duration of the soaks or wet dressing depends on

Indications Tinea capitis, pyodermas of the scalp, seborrhea oleosa and psoriasis of the scalp.

Contraindications Not a suitable detergent for acute or subacute inflammatory eruptions of the glabrous skin because of the alkalinity and the alcoholic content.

Directions Dilute with equal parts of water, apply to moistened hair work up lather and rinse

10 TAR SHAMPOO (ALMAY) 240.0

Cocoanut oil shampoo with 2% oil of cade, propylene glycol, propylene glycol monostearate ethylenediamine, tetra-acetic acid, and water

Actions and Uses Detergent, stimulating, antipruritic antieczematous

Indications Psoriasis and seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp

Contraindications Tar allergy, pyodermas of the scalp.

Directions. Apply freely and work up a lather by vigorous massage Rinse thoroughly under a spray Follow by a second application and a final rinsing.

11. ACNE-AID SOAP (R) (STIEFEL)

Neutral soap (85%) with sulfonated hydrogenated vegetable oil

Actions and Uses Detergent, emulsifying agent.

Indications Acne vulgaris pyodermas.

Directions. Used as any cake of soap.

12. SUPERFATTED SOAP (BASIS SOAP (R) DUKE)

Basis soap superfatted with Aquaphor (R) (Duke)

Actions and Uses Detergent and emulsifying agent to

which cholesterolized petrolatum has been added to neutralize the defatting action of soap.

Indications. Excessive dryness of the skin, keratosis pilaris, xerosis, senile skin.

Contraindications. Soap-sensitive skins, wool-fat hypersensitivity, eczematous processes attributable to soap, e.g. some hand eczemas and some forms of diaper dermatitis.

Directions. Used as any cake of soap.

13. OILATUM SOAP (R) UNSCENTED (STIEFEL)

Neutral soap superoiled with bland vegetable oil.

Actions and Uses. Detergent and emulsifying agent. The oil adheres to the keratin layer leaving a protective film after rinsing.

Indications. Excessive dryness of the skin, keratosis pilaris, xerosis, senile skin.

Contraindications. Soap-sensitive skins, eczematous processes attributable to soap, e.g. some hand eczemas and some forms of diaper dermatitis.

Directions. Used as any cake of soap.

MEDICATED SOAKS AND WET DRESSINGS

Medicated soaks and wet dressings have a wide range of usefulness. In general, they serve to reduce inflammation, to allay itching, and to remove crusts and debris. More specific effects depend on the active principle used in the preparation of the wet dressing.

The duration of the soaks or wet dressing depends on

the individual case. Explicit instructions as to the preparation and method of application of a wet dressing are essential Printed instructions outlining the procedure in detail have therefore been made available.
See end of Section I – pp 74-78.

14. BORIC ACID SOLUTION – 2%

Actions and Uses Acidifying (pH 5.5), weakly antiseptic.

Indications Acute and subacute inflammatory reactions when erythema and edema are the essential manifestations e.g. acute stages of contact dermatitis and of atopic dermatitis. Not adequate for infections or potentially infected dermatoses

Contraindications Denuded and excoriated surfaces, particularly in children Sufficient amounts of boric acid can be absorbed to produce BORIC ACID POISONING

Directions Dissolve 5 level teaspoonfuls (20 Gm. of the powder) in a quart of water to make a 2% solution. A half saturated solution (2%) is recommended rather than a saturated solution to curtail precipitation of the crystals on the skin and wet dressings.

15 DALIBOUR SOLUTION (MODIFIED)*

Copper sulfate	0 6
Zinc sulfate	2.0
Camphor water to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Astringent, mildly antiseptic, deodorizing

Indications Acute and subacute inflammatory conditions characterized by erythema, edema, and vesiculation e g. acute phase of some fungous infections, vesicular dermatophytids and in the management of some cases of

sycosis barbae.

Directions Add 1 tablespoonful (16 cc.) to a tumblerful of cool water (250 cc.) to make a 1:16 solution.

*Now available in powder form Dalibol (R) (Dome Chemicals)· Dalibour Powder (R) (Doak).

16. DOMEBORO EFFERVESCENT TABS (R) (DOME CHEMICALS)

Tablets containing aluminum sulfate and calcium acetate which dissolve readily in water to form aluminum acetate (Burow s) solution.

Actions and Uses Acidifying (pH 5.0) astringent, and weakly antiseptic.

Indications Acute and subacute inflammatory conditions characterized by erythema, edema, and vesiculation as in contact dermatitis. Not adequate for infections or potentially infected conditions.

Directions Dissolve 1 tablet in a pint of water to make 1:20 solution Must be freshly prepared.

17 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE TABLETS (N.F)

0.06 Gm. (gr 1) to 1 pint of water = 1:8,000 solution.
0.3 Gm. (gr 5) to 3 quarts of water = 1:10,000 solution.

Actions and Uses Astringent, antiseptic, oxidizing, keratoplastic

Indications Weeping, blistered, and denuded surfaces: hand eczemas, fungous infections, leg ulcers, and impetiginized forms of atopic dermatitis and contact dermatitis, rhus dermatitis.

Directions: Dissolve 1 tablet in the prescribed quantity of

lukewarm or cool water Stir until completely dissolved. Must be freshly prepared for optimal therapeutic effect.

10%

18. SILVER NITRATE SOLUTION

Silver nitrate	10.0
Distilled water to make	100 0

Dispense in an amber bottle.

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, astringent, keratoplastic.

Indications Weeping, denuded, and impetiginized eruptions, superficial pyodermas, e.g. impetiginized hand eczemas and fungous infections of the feet.

Directions Add 6 teaspoonfuls (24 cc.) to a pint of water to make 1/2% solution Used in dilutions from 1/8% to 1%. Must be handled carefully since it leaves dirty gray and black stains on the skin and utensils which take considerable time to wear off

Additional Suggestions Stains may be partially removed with tincture of iodine followed by "hypo" solution

19 SULFURATED LIME SOLUTION (N F) (VLEMINCKX'S)

Lime	16.5
Sublimed sulfur	25.0
Water sufficient to boil down to	100 0

Must be freshly prepared.

Actions and Uses Keratolytic antiphlogistic, antibacterial

Indications Acne vulgaris, inflamed sebaceous cysts, sycosis barbae associated with seborrheic dermatitis.

Directions Add 1 tablespoonful (16 cc) to a pint of hot water to make a 1:32 solution Used principally as a hot wet dressing.

20 SOLUTION TYROTHRICIN (U.S.P.)

Tyrothricin Concentrate (R) (Sharp & Dohme) – 25 mg./cc.

Solution Tyrothricin (Parke Davis) – 20 mg./cc.

10 cc. vials of a concentrated solution of tyrothricin. Must be freshly prepared.

Actions and Uses Bactericidal for streptococci staphylococci and certain anaerobic bacilli, isotonic, detergent.

Indications Superficial indolent ulcers wound infections, pyoderma.

Contraindications Bleeding wounds since tyrothricin causes hemolysis of erythrocytes.

Directions To be diluted with 1 pint (500 cc.) of sterile distilled water.

EMULSIONS AND OILS

Bland *emulsions are most often used for generalized or* widespread acute and subacute inflammatory dermatoses when the principal manifestations are erythema, exfoliation, edema, weeping, and vesiculation. Despite the oil content, most of the now-available emulsions are drying, although not quite as drying as shake lotions. Emulsions, in addition to serving as vehicles for medicinals e.g. tar resorcin, phenol have an antiphlogistic, antipruritic, and somewhat astringent effect.

Emulsions may be classified under two principal headings 1) WATER IN OIL (W/O): e.g. carron oil, neocalamine lini-

ment (N F) which provide a continuous oil phase in contact with the skin thus affording a protective oil film.

2) OIL IN WATER (O/W): e g. modified "Burow's" emulsion (No. 22) which provide a continuous aqueous phase in contact with the skin Evaporation of the aqueous phase produces a cooling sensation On the whole O/W are less heating and less occlusive than the W/O emulsions.

Lime water was used as the emulsifying agent in the original formula for 'Burow s emulsion prepared by Dr Isadore Rosen The substitution of distilled water and a water-soluble emulsifying agent, namely, sorbitan monostearate (Tween ' 80' (R) Atlas Powder Co.) for lime water provides an emulsion with a lower pH and an O/W vehicle in place of a W/O emulsion.

Particular indications for the medicated oils are listed with each formula.

EMULSIONS

21 BENZYL BENZOATE CHLOROPHENOTHANE LOTION (U S.P) (TOPICIDE (R) LILLY)

Chlorophenothane (D D T)	1.0
Benzylbenzoate	11.5
Ethyl aminobenzoate	2.0
Polyoxyalkylene sorbitan monostearate (Tween 80)	2.5
Distilled water to make	100 0

Action and Uses Pediculocidal scabiecidal.

Indications Pediculosis capitis, pediculosis corporis, and scabies.

Contraindications Chlorophenothane (D D T) benzocaine, and benzocaine-derivative sensitive individuals.

Directions See printed instructions -- (p. 74).

22. BUROW'S EMULSION (MODIFIED) O/W

A Basic

Zinc oxide	30.0
Talc	30.0
Anhydrous lanolin	30.0
Olive oil	120.0
Aluminum acetate (Burow s) solution	6.0
*Sorbitan monostearate	6.0
Distilled water to make	300.0

To prepare: Mix zinc oxide and talc together Add anhydrous lanolin and olive oil. Rub up thoroughly in a mortar Add Burow s solution *Tween "80" (R) (Atlas Powder Co.) and distilled water Pour into a wide mouth bottle. Shake thoroughly

B With Menthol and Phenol

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Basic emulsion (22A) to make	120 0

To prepare: Add menthol and phenol to A).

C With Menthol, Phenol, and Tar

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	7.5
Basic emulsion (22A) to make	

To prepare: Add menthol, phenol, and

to A)

D With Tar, Resorcin, and Benzocaine

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	6.0
Resorcin	6.0
Ethyl aminobenzoate	3.6
Basic emulsion (22A) to make	120.0

To prepare Add resorcin and ethyl aminobenzoate to the powders before adding balance of the formula for A) Menthol, phenol, and coal tar solution are added as in B) and C)

Actions and Uses No. 22A D

A) Soothing, antipruritic astringent.

B) Antipruritic effect of A is enhanced by the addition of menthol and phenol.

C) Antipruritic, astringent, and mildly stimulating

D) Antifungal, mildly keratolytic, anesthetic and antipruritic.

Indications No. 22A-D

A) B) Generalized and widespread eczematous eruptions and acute and subacute inflammatory processes, exfoliative dermatitis.

C) Less acute forms of the dermatoses listed for A and B.

D) Principally for subacute and chronic forms of atopic dermatitis and other intensely pruritic eruptions, e.g. mycosis fungoides distinctive exudative discoid and lichenoid chronic dermatosis (Sulzberger-Garbe syndrome)

Contraindications No. 22A D Lanolin-sensitive individ-

sols. Caution must be exercised in the use of 22D because of the relatively high sensitizing indices of resorcin and especially of benzocaine.

Directions Paint on 3 or 4 times a day with a soft paint brush. Remove once a day with light mineral oil.

23. CARRON OIL (MODIFIED) W/O

Olive oil (U.S.P.)	*60.0*
Lime water (fresh) to make	120 0

Actions and Uses: Soothing, astringent, antipruritic.

Indications First or second degree burns bullous eruptions, e.g. pemphigus vulgaris, acute stages of contact dermatitis.

Directions. Paint on 3-4 times a day with a soft paint brush.

24. COAL TAR EMULSION (R) (OTHODERMA HARVEY)

Processed crude coal tar 10% (crude coal tar without asphaltous fraction) in water.

Actions and Uses: Stimulating, keratolytic, antiseptic, antieczematous, antipruritic. May be applied as is or may be incorporated in shake lotions, emulsions, and ointments.

Indications Used as is in conjunction with artificial sunlight (modified Goeckerman) in the management of guttate psoriasis and psoriasis valgaris. Used in concentrations up to 10% in ointments or emulsions for atopic dermatitis, eczematous eruptions including infantile eczema.

Contraindications Superficial pyodermas and tar-sensitive individuals.

to A)

D With Tar Resorcin, and Benzocaine

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0 6
Coal tar solution	6.0
Resorcin	6.0
Ethyl aminobenzoate	3.6
Basic emulsion (22A) to make	120.0

To prepare Add resorcin and ethyl aminobenzoate to the powders before adding balance of the formula for A) Menthol, phenol and coal tar solution are added as in B) and C)

Actions and Uses No. 22A D

A) Soothing, antipruritic, astringent.

B) Antipruritic effect of A is enhanced by the addition of menthol and phenol

C) Antipruritic astringent, and mildly stimulating.

D) Antifungal, mildly keratolytic, anesthetic, and antipruritic.

Indications No. 22A-D

A) B) Generalized and widespread eczematous eruptions and acute and subacute inflammatory processes, exfoliative dermatitis.

C) Less acute forms of the dermatoses listed for A and B.

D) Principally for subacute and chronic forms of atopic dermatitis and other intensely pruritic eruptions, e.g. mycosis fungoides distinctive exudative discoid and lichenoid chronic dermatosis (Sulzberger-Garbe syndrome)

Contraindications No 22A D Lanolin-sensitive individ-

Directions Paint on 3 or 4 times a day with a soft paint brush. Remove gently once a day with light mineral oil.

OILS

26. ZINC OIL**

Zinc oxide	40.0
Olive oil	60.0

Dispense in a wide mouth bottle.

Actions and Uses Soothing, protective astringent.

Indications. Generalized and widespread acute eczematous eruptions and inflammatory processes.

Directions Paint on 3 times a day with a soft paint brush. Remove once a day with olive oil (U.S.P.) or light mineral oil.

27 ANTIFUNGAL OIL

Iodine	0.5
Thymol	2.0
Camphor	5.0
Eucalyptus oil	10.0
Mineral oil (light) to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antifungal

Indications Tinea capitis corporis and pedis.

Dire tions Apply as is with a cotton swab two or three times a day

SALICYLATED OIL

Salicylic acid	2.4
Olive oil to make	120.0

Directions Apply emulsion as is with a cotton applicator or camel's hair brush. When incorporated in a vehicle, the usual manner of applying the particular vehicle is employed.

25. NEOCALAMINE LINIMENT (N F) W/O

A Basic

Prepared neocalamine	15.0
Olive oil	50 0
Calcium hydroxide solution to make	100 0

B With Menthol and Phenol

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0 6
Basic liniment (25A) to make	120 0

C With Menthol, Phenol and Tar

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0 6
Coal tar solution	6.0
Basic liniment (25A) to make	120 0

Dispense in a wide mouth bottle.

Actions and Uses

A) Soothing, antipruritic astringent.

B) Antipruritic effect of A is enhanced by the addition of menthol and phenol

C) Antipruritic, astringent, mildly stimulating.

Indications

A) B) Generalized and widespread eczematous eruptions acute and subacute inflammatory processes exfoliative dermatitis.

C) Less acute forms of the dermatoses listed for A and B.

Directions. Paint on 3 or 4 times a day with a soft paint brush. Remove gently once a day with light mineral oil.

OILS

26. ZINC OIL

Zinc oxide	40.0
Olive oil	60 0

Dispense in a wide mouth bottle.

Actions and Uses. Soothing, protective, astringent.

Indications. Generalized and widespread acute eczematous eruptions and inflammatory processes.

Directions Paint on 3 times a day with a soft paint brush. Remove once a day with olive oil (U.S.P) or light mineral oil.

27 ANTIFUNGAL OIL

Iodine	0.5
Thymol	2.0
Camphor	5.0
Eucalyptus oil	10.0
Mineral oil (light) to make	100.0

A tions and Uses Antifungal.

Indications Tinea capitis corporis, and pedis.

Directions. Apply as is with a cotton swab two or three times a day

28. SALICYLATED OIL

Salicylic acid	2.4
Olive oil to make	120.0

Actions and Uses Detergent, mildly stimulating.
Indications Seborrhea capitis and acute seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp in infants children and adults.
Directions To remove scales or debris apply with absorbent cotton once or twice daily May also be used as a continuous oily dressing in acute seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp.

SHAKE LOTIONS MAGMAS AND SUSPENSIONS

Shake lotions have a wide range of usefulness. They make excellent vehicles for medicinal substances and in themselves are protective, soothing and antipruritic although drying Additional and additive effects depend on the active principles incorporated. Lotions are eminently suited to ambulatory practice since they are easy to apply and dressings are not required. They are particularly useful in the management of intertriginous widely disseminated, and generalized eruptions. Medicated shake lotions and their special uses are listed individually Patients must be carefully instructed as to the proper method of application and removal of these vehicles

SHAKE LOTIONS

29 WHITE SHAKE LOTIONS (AQUEOUS)
A Basic

Zinc oxide	24.0
Talc	24.0
Glycerin	12.0
Distilled water to make	120.0

B With Menthol and Phenol

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0 6
Basic shake lotion (No. 29A) to make	120.0

C With Menthol, Phenol, and Tar

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	6.0
Basic shake lotion (No. 29A) to make	120.0

D With Resorcin

Resorcin	6.0
Basic shake lotion (No. 29A) to make	120.0

Actions and Uses.

A) Soothing, antipruritic astringent.

B) Antipruritic effect of A is enhanced by the addition of menthol and phenol.

C) Stimulating, antipruritic, astringent.

D) Antifungal mildly keratolytic antiseborrheic.

Indications.

A) B) Generalized and widely disseminated inflammatory processes.

C) Subacute forms of contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, intertriginous eruptions.

D) Moniliasis, tinea corporis, seborrheic dermatitis, folliculitis.

Directions: Paint on 3 or 4 times a day with a soft paint brush. To remove the preparation, sponge once a day

with soft cloths soaked in oil; or if baths are permissible, wash off in the bath.

30 WHITE SHAKE LOTIONS (ALCOHOLIC)

A Basic

Zinc oxide	18.0
Talc	18.0
Glycerin	12.0
Diluted alcohol (U S P) to make	120.0

B With Menthol and Phenol

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0 6
Basic shake lotion (No. 30A) to make	120.0

C With Menthol, Phenol, and Tar

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	6 0
Basic shake lotion (No 30A) to make	120 0

D With Resorcin

Resorcin	6.0
Basic shake lotion (No. 30 A) to make	120 0

E With Sulfur

Precipitated sulfur	7 2
Basic shake lotion (No. 30A) to make	120 0

Actions and Uses No. 30A D as for No 29A D Diluted alcohol (U.S P.) evaporates faster than water resulting in a greater cooling effect. However the alcoholic vehicle is more drying and may cause burning and smarting when applied to excoriated surfaces.

30E: Keratolytic, decongestive.

Indications No. 30A-D as for No 29A-D

30E: Acne vulgaris, acne rosacea, rosacea-like tuberculid (Lewandowsky).

Directions As for No. 29.

31. TINTED "CUTICOLOR" SHAKE LOTIONS (ALCOHOLIC)

A. Basic

Bentonite and oxide of iron powder (Neutracolor-Almay)	2.4
Prepared calamine	12.0
Zinc oxide	18.0
Talc	18.0
Glycerin	12.0
Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120.0

B With Menthol and Phenol

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Basic tinted shake lotion (No. 31A) to make	120.0

C. With Menthol, Phenol, and Tar

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	6.0
Basic tinted shake lotion (No. 31A) to make	120.0

D With Resorcin

Resorcin	6.0
Basic tinted shake lotion (No. 31A) to make	120.0

E. With Tar Resorcin, Benzocaine

Menthol	0.3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	6.0
Resorcin	6.0
Ethyl aminobenzoate	3.6

with soft cloths soaked in oil or if baths are permissible, wash off in the bath.

30 WHITE SHAKE LOTIONS (ALCOHOLIC)

A Basic

Zinc oxide	18.0
Talc	18.0
Glycerin	12.0
Diluted alcohol (U S P) to make	120 0

B With Menthol and Phenol

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0.6
Basic shake lotion (No. 30A) to make	120.0

C With Menthol, Phenol, and Tar

Menthol	0 3
Phenol	0.6
Coal tar solution	6 0
Basic shake lotion (No. 30A) to make	120.0

D With Resorcin

Resorcin	6.0
Basic shake lotion (No 30A) to make	120.0

E With Sulfur

Precipitated sulfur	7 2
Basic shake lotion (No. 30A) to make	120 0

Actions and Uses No 30A D as for No 29A D. Diluted alcohol (U.S P.) evaporates faster than water resulting in a greater cooling effect. However the alcoholic vehicle is more drying and may cause burning and smarting when applied to excoriated surfaces.

30E. Keratolytic, decongestive

Indications No 30A-D as for No. 29A-D

Directions Apply with finger or brush using a sufficient quantity to coat the affected area.

33. LOTIO ALBA (MODIFIED)

Bentonite and oxide of iron powder (Neutracolor (R) Almay)	1.8
Sulfurated potash solution	9.6
Saturated zinc sulfate solution	9 6
Distilled water to make	120.0

To prepare add the sulfurated potash solution to the saturated zinc sulfate solution.

Actions and Uses Keratolytic, decongestive, astringent, antiseptic.

Indications Acne vulgaris acne rosacea, rosacea-like tuberculid (Lewandowsky).

Contraindications. Sulfur-sensitive individuals.

Directions. Apply with fingers or brush using a sufficient quantity to coat the affected area.

MAGMAS

34 MAGMA ALBA

Sulfurated lime solution (Vleminckx's)	80 0
Saturated zinc sulfate solution	20.0

To prepare add the sulfurated lime solution to the saturated solution of zinc sulfate. Dispense in a jar

Actions and Uses Keratolytic, decongestive, astringent.

Indications Acne vulgaris, acne cystica, acne rosacea, rosacea-like tuberculid (Lewandowsky)

Basic tinted shake lotion (No 31A) to make 120 0

Actions and Uses No 31A D as for No 30A D. Pigment has been added to give the lotion a "skin shade."
31E: Antifungal, mildly keratolytic, anesthetic as well as antipruritic.

Indications No. 31A D as for No. 30A D, with the exception of greater suitability for exposed surfaces.
31E: Principally for subacute and chronic forms of atopic dermatitis and other intensely pruritic eruptions, e g mycosis fungoides and distinctive exudative discoid and lichenoid chronic dermatosis (Sulzberger-Garbe)

Contraindications Caution must be exercised in the use of No. 31E because of the relatively high sensitizing indices of resorcin and especially of benzocaine.

Directions As for No 29

32. SULFUR RESORCIN SHAKE LOTION

A Mild

Precipitated sulfur	7 2
Resorcin	4.8
Basic tinted shake lotion (No. 31A) to make	120.0

B Strong

Precipitated sulfur	12.0
Resorcin	7 2
Basic tinted lotion (No 31A) to make	120 0

Actions and Uses Antifungal, antibacterial keratolytic antiseborrheic

Indications Acne vulgaris acne rosacea rosacea-like tuberculid (Lewandowsky)

Contraindications Resorcin and sulfur-sensitive individuals

remain in contact with scalp for at least 5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly particularly in blonde and grey-haired individuals.

Caution. Extremely toxic if taken orally

AQUEOUS AND ALCOHOLIC SOLUTIONS (TINCTURES)

Medicaments in aqueous solution other than those suitable for wet dressings are listed here and their special uses are noted.

Alcoholic solutions (tinctures) of medicinals are used primarily for circumscribed lesions when it is desirable or essential to confine the active principle to the affected site. Tinctures and volatile vehicles (e.g. chloroform, spirits of ether) are easier to apply and are generally more acceptable to the patient than most other vehicles.

37 ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION (N F) MOUTH WASH

Boric acid	2.5
Thymol	0.05
Chlorthymol	0.05
Menthol	0.05
Eucalyptol	0.01
Methyl salicylate	0.02
Thyme oil	0.001
Alcohol	30.0
Distilled water to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, soothing.

Contraindications Sulfur-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply with fingers using a sufficient quantity to coat the affected area.

SUSPENSIONS

35. CORTISONE ACETATE SUSPENSION 0 5%, 2.5% (N N R) (CORTONE (R) MERCK CORTISONE SUSPENSION SCHERING)

Suspension of cortisone acetate in normal saline for ophthalmic use

Actions and Uses Antiphlogistic.

Indications Acne rosacea keratitis, herpes zoster ophthalmicus allergic conjunctivitis and keratitis, interstitial keratitis (syphilitic).

Directions 1 or 2 drops in the conjunctival sac every hour during the day and every 2 hours during the night for the first 48 hours, then reduce to 1 drop every 4 hours, and later 3 or 4 times daily for maintenance therapy

36. SELENIUM SULFIDE (SELSUN (R) ABBOTT)

Suspension containing 2.5% of selenium sulfide with detergent added.

Actions and Uses Detergent antiseborrheic.

Indications Seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp, pityriasis sicca and steatoides.

Directions. Wash with the usual shampoo and rinse. Work 1 – 2 teaspoonfuls into the scalp until a lather is obtained Rinse and repeat process. Allow Selsun to

40 SODIUM THIOSULFATE SOLUTION

Sodium thiosulfate	60.0
Distilled water to make	240.0

Actions and Uses. Mildly antifungal, keratolytic.

Indications: Tinea versicolor

Directions: Apply daily for one week directly after a bath or shower with soap, water and a bath brush.

41. TYROTHRICIN INTRADERM SOLUTION (H) (WALLACE)

Sodium mixed alkyl-benzene sulfonate	1.0
Tyrothricin	0.1
Propylene glycol	10.0
Distilled water	88.9

Actions and Uses Bactericidal for Gram-positive organisms.

Indications. Sycosis barbae acne pustulosa, folliculitis, and other superficial pyodermas.

Contraindications Bleeding wounds since tyrothricin causes hemolysis of erythrocytes.

Directions May be dabbed on with gauze full strength or diluted 1:1 or 1:2 with sterile water

TINCTURES

42. ANTIHIDROTIC LOTION

Aluminum chloride	30.0
Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120.0

Actions and Uses. Antihidrotic, astringent, antiseptic.

Indications Hyperidrosis of palms, soles, axillae.

Directions Dab on with absorbent cotton as needed.

Indications Poor oral hygiene, fetor bismuth stomatitis, nonspecific forms of stomatitis.

Directions Add 2 teaspoonfuls to 1/2 glassful of warm water Swish through mouth after meals. May also be used as a gargle.

38 AUREOMYCIN SOLUTION 0 5%

Aureomycin powder	250 mg
Distilled water to make	50 0 cc.

Must be freshly prepared. Keep refrigerated.

Actions and Uses Wide-spectrum antibiotic.

Indications Aphthous stomatitis, acute herpetic stomatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, oral pemphigus Vincent's infection

Contraindications Oral thrush.

Directions Apply with cotton swab or camel s hair brush 3-4 times a day

39 GENTIAN VIOLET SOLUTION (N F)

Methylrosaniline chloride	0 6
Alcohol	6 0
Distilled water to make	60 0

Must be freshly prepared Dispense in an amber bottle.

Actions and Uses Antifungal antibacterial

Indications Moniliasis of the glabrous skin and mucous membranes certain pyodermas.

Directions Apply with cotton swab 1 or 2 times daily

Additional Suggestions The stains on the skin may be removed with aromatic spirits of ammonia; and from linen by washing with sodium carbonate soap and water

40. SODIUM THIOSULFATE SOLUTION

Sodium thiosulfate	60.0
Distilled water to make	240.0

Actions and Uses. Mildly antifungal keratolytic.

Indications. Tinea versicolor

Directions: Apply daily for one week directly after a bath or shower with soap water and a bath brush.

41. TYROTHRICIN INTRADERM SOLUTION (R) (WALLACE)

Sodium mixed alkyl-benzene sulfonate	1.0
Tyrothricin	0.1
Propylene glycol	10.0
Distilled water	88.9

Actions and Uses. Bactericidal for Gram-positive organisms.

Indications. Sycosis barbae acne pustulosa, folliculitis, and other superficial pyodermas.

Contraindications. Bleeding wounds since tyrothricin causes hemolysis of erythrocytes.

Directions. May be dabbed on with gauze full strength or diluted 1:1 or 1:2 with sterile water

TINCTURES

42. ANTIHIDROTIC LOTION

Aluminum chloride	30.0
Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120.0

Actions and Uses. Antihidrotic, astringent, antiseptic

Indications. Hyperidrosis of palms, soles, axillae.

Directions. Dab on with absorbent cotton as needed.

43. ANTHRAROBIN (ARNING'S) TINCTURE (MODIFIED)

1, 2 dihydroxyanthranol (Anthrarobin)	1.0
Tumenol ammonium	2.0
Glycerin	2.0
Spirits of ether to make	30 0

Actions and Uses Anthrarobin is an antiseptic dye. Tumenol is an ichthammol homologue having some of the therapeutic properties of sulfur and mild tars

Indications Lichenified and nummular eczemas eczematized fungous infections of the glabrous skin circumscribed neurodermatitis pruritus ani eczematous eczematoid and superficially infected skin lesions.

Contraindications Anthrarobin is incompatible with oxidizing agents e.g. potassium permanganate hydrogen peroxide stains skin and clothing.

Directions Apply with a cotton swab 1 or 2 times daily and powder over with talc.

44. CAMPHOR SPIRIT (N F)

Camphor	10 0
Alcohol (U.S.P) to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Astringent, antipruritic local anesthetic.

Indications Herpes simplex and zoster vesicular dermatophytids.

Directions Apply with a cotton swab 3 or 4 times daily

45. CHRYSAROBIN TINCTURE

Chrysarobin	5.0
Chloroform to make	100 0

Actions and Uses. Reducing agent, fungicidal.

Indications: Psoriasis vulgaris, onychomycosis mycotic paronychia.

Contraindications DO NOT USE ON FACE OR SCALP May cause a severe conjunctivitis and unsightly stains.

Directions. Apply with a cotton swab 1 or 2 times daily

Caution. Inflammable.

46. IODINE TINCTURE (U.S.P.)

Iodine	2.0
Sodium iodide	2.4
Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	100.0

Must be freshly prepared. Dispense in an amber bottle.

Actions and Uses Antiseptic and antifungal.

Indications Preoperative sterilization of the skin, tinea corporis mycotic paronychia.

Directions For fungous infections — apply with a cotton swab twice daily for a period of 7 10 days.

47 RESORCIN TINCTURE

Resorcinol	6.0
Alcohol (U.S.P.) diluted to 70% to make	100.0

Dispense in an amber bottle.

Actions and Uses Antifungal, antiseptic, keratolytic.

Indications Acne vulgaris, seborrhea steatoides, fungous infections.

Contraindications Repeated applications may discolor light blonde or gray hair

Directions Apply with absorbent cotton 2 or 3 times daily

43. ANTHRAROBIN (ARNING S) TINCTURE (MODIFIED)

1 2 dihydroxyanthranol (Anthrarobin)	1.0
Tumenol ammonium	2.0
Glycerin	2.0
Spirits of ether to make	30 0

Actions and Uses Anthrarobin is an antiseptic dye Tumenol is an ichthammol homologue having some of the therapeutic properties of sulfur and mild tars

Indications Lichenified and nummular eczemas, eczematized fungous infections of the glabrous skin, circumscribed neurodermatitis pruritus ani, eczematous, eczematoid and superficially infected skin lesions

Contraindications Anthrarobin is incompatible with oxidizing agents e.g potassium permanganate hydrogen peroxide stains skin and clothing.

Directions Apply with a cotton swab 1 or 2 times daily and powder over with talc.

44. CAMPHOR SPIRIT (N F)

Camphor	10 0
Alcohol (U S.P) to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Astringent, antipruritic local anesthetic

Indications Herpes simplex and zoster vesicular dermatophytids.

Directions Apply with a cotton swab 3 or 4 times daily

45. CHRYSAROBIN TINCTURE

Chrysarobin	5.0
Chloroform to make	100 0

50 SCALP LOTIONS (TR CAPSICUM FOR BLOND GRAY OR DARK HAIR)

A.	Tincture capsicum	12.0
	Tincture cantharides	12.0
	Glycerin	3.6
	Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120 0
B.	Tincture capsicum	12.0
	Tincture cantharides	12.0
	Castor oil	4.8
	Alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120 0

Actions and Uses

A) Stimulating, rubefacient.

B) Same as A) with additional "brilliant effect.

Indications.

A) Seborrhea steatoides, mild forms of seborrheic dermatitis associated with normal hair or oiliness of the hair and alopecia areata.

B) Seborrhea sicca and mild forms of seborrheic dermatitis associated with dry hair

Directions Apply with a cotton swab or medicine dropper once daily

Caution. Keep solution away from eyes.

51 SUN SCREEN LOTIONS

A.	Menthyl anthranilate (Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.)	12.0
	Castor oil	24.0
	Alcohol (U.S.P.)	120 0
B.	Para-aminobenzoic acid	12.0
	Alcohol (U.S.P.) diluted to 70% to make	120.0

Actions and Uses Menthyl anthranilate (menthyl orthoamino

48 SALICYLIC ACID TINCTURE

Salicylic acid	10.0
Alcohol (U S P) to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic, antifungal

Indications Callosities warts corns

Directions Apply with a glass applicator 1 or 2 times daily

✓ 49 SCALP LOTIONS (RESORCINOL FOR DARK HAIR)

A.	Resorcinol	3 6
	Salicylic acid	3.6
	Glycerin	3.6
	Diluted alcohol (U.S.P) to make	120.0
B	Resorcinol	3.6
	Salicylic acid	3.6
	Castor oil	4.8
	Alcohol (U S.P) to make	120 0

Dispense in an amber bottle.

Actions and Uses

A) Stimulating, keratolytic antiseptic.

B) Same as A) with additional brilliant effect.

Indications

A) Seborrhea steatoides, mild forms of seborrheic dermatitis associated with normal hair or oiliness of the hair, acne necrotica miliaris and folliculitis of the scalp

B) Mild forms of seborrheic dermatitis associated with dryness of the hair

Contraindications. Blond and gray hair

Directions Apply with a cotton swab or medicine dropper once daily

50. SCALP LOTIONS (TR CAPSICUM FOR BLOND, GRAY OR DARK HAIR)

A.	Tincture capsicum	12.0
	Tincture cantharides	12.0
	Glycerin	3.6
	Diluted alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120.0
B.	Tincture capsicum	12.0
	Tincture cantharides	12.0
	Castor oil	4.8
	Alcohol (U.S.P.) to make	120.0

Actions and Uses

A) Stimulating, rubefacient.

B) Same as A) with additional "brilliant" effect.

Indications.

A) Seborrhea steatoides, mild forms of seborrheic dermatitis associated with normal hair or oiliness of the hair and alopecia areata.

B) Seborrhea sicca and mild forms of seborrheic dermatitis associated with dry hair

Directions. Apply with a cotton swab or medicine dropper once daily

Caution. Keep solution away from eyes.

51. SUN SCREEN LOTIONS

A.	Menthyl anthranilate (Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.)	12.0
	Castor oil	24.0
	Alcohol (U.S.P.)	120.0
B.	Para-aminobenzoic acid	12.0
	Alcohol (U.S.P.) diluted to 70% to make	120.0

Actions and Uses Menthyl anthranilate (menthyl orthoamino-

benzoate) and para-aminobenzoic acid filter out wavelengths between 2900 and 3200 Å (sunburn rays ')

Indications Lupus erythematosus, solar urticaria, actinic dermatitis recurrent herpes simplex due to ultraviolet sensitivity xeroderma pigmentosum.

Contraindications Allergic contact type reactions may occur Individuals who are known to be or may possibly be sensitive to aniline paraphenylenediamine and azodyes, certain local anesthetics, and certain sulfonamides should be patch tested first to exclude cross-sensitization.

Directions Apply freely with absorbent cotton before going outdoors Reapply after washing or bathing.

52. TAR TINCTURE (BIRCH)

Rectified oil of birch tar	10 0
Alcohol (U.S.P)	50 0
Ether to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic antipruritic, reducing agent.

Indications Lichenified eczemas circumscribed neurodermatitis, hypertrophic lichen planus, psoriasis vulgaris.

Contraindications Tar-sensitive individuals

Directions Apply with a cotton swab 1 or 2 times daily

53. WHITFIELD'S TINCTURE

Benzoic acid	6.0
Salicylic acid	3.0
Alcohol (U.S.P) diluted to 70% to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic astringent, antifungal

Indications. Tinea pedis and corporis.
Contraindications. Dry fissured, and hyperkeratotic lesions.
Directions. Apply with a cotton swab 2 or 3 times daily

LOZENGES

Formulas No. 37 No. 38, and No. 39 in addition to the lozenges listed below are applicable to the management of oral lesions. The action of these medicaments are primarily a local one. However significant amounts may be absorbed to induce hypersensitivity in susceptible individuals or to elicit hypersensitive reactions in allergic individuals. The latter should be considered when prescribing No. 38, No. 54, and No. 55.

54. AUREOMYCIN LOZENGES (R) (LEDERLE) 15 mg.
Actions and Uses. Wide spectrum antibiotic for mouth and throat infections caused by a wide range of Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms.
Indications. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis bullous eruptions of the mouth e.g. oral pemphigus, ectodermosis pluriorificialis.
Contraindications. Oral thrush.
Directions. One lozenge is placed in mouth after meals and is held until completely dissolved. Average dose is 3-4 lozenges a day

55. NUPORALS (R) (CIBA)
Dibucaine hydrochloride 1.0 mg. in an inert base.

Actions and Uses Local anesthetic for painful mouth lesions

Indications Oral pemphigus and painful forms of stomatitis.

Contraindications Hypersensitivity to para-aminobenzoic acid and its derivatives.

Directions Permit one lozenge to dissolve slowly in the mouth, do not exceed eight lozenges in twenty-four hours.

CREAMS AND OINTMENTS

Creams and ointments are the vehicles of choice in the treatment of chronic, dry scaling, thickened and lichenified dermatoses These vehicles have the following uses: to remove crusts and scales, to lubricate and soften the skin surface to enhance the penetrability of medicaments (as compared with lotions and emulsions) and to carry medicaments that are insoluble in other vehicles.

The newer ointment vehicles introduced in the past two decades fall into three main categories:

1) WATER IN OIL (W/O) ointment bases e g hydrophilic *petrolatum* (U S.P) Aquaphor (R) Duke; Polysorb (R) Fougera; Qualatum (R) Almay; which provide an internal aqueous phase, and a continuous oil phase in contact with the skin affording a protective oil film. These vehicles take up from 30% to 40% of their weight in water thereby making excellent vehicles for scalp preparations. However these may prove too greasy and

"heating" for some individuals. Allergic reactions have also been known to occur

2) OIL IN WATER (O/W) ointment bases e.g. hydrophilic ointment (U.S.P.) e.g. Emulsion base (R) Almay; Unibase (R) Parke Davis; Neobase (R) Burroughs-Wellcome; which provide an internal oil phase and an external aqueous phase in contact with the skin. These preparations are relatively easy to use, relatively greaseless and wash off quite readily However these may prove too drying and rather irritating for some individuals. Irritation is attributable in part to the drying out of the aqueous phase resulting in an increased concentration on the cutaneous surface of the active principle incorporated in the vehicle. Allergic reactions to the base itself have also been known to occur

3) POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL OINTMENT (U.S.P.) is made up of solid polyethylene glycol 4000 (U.S.P.) (Carbowax 4000 (R) Carbide and Carbon) and liquid polyethylene glycol 300 (Carbide and Carbon). This vehicle is water soluble, appears to have an antifungal action in vivo and to inhibit mould growth in vitro. Allergic reactions may occur

BASES FOR CREAMS AND OINTMENTS

56. COLD CREAM (UNSCENTED) W/O

White wax	15.0
Light mineral oil	60.0

Sodium borate	0 92
Distilled water	24.0

Actions and Uses Lubricating, antipruritic, detergent. The cooling sensation is attributable to the evaporation of water See No. 90

Indications Dryness, desquamating eruptions

57 HYDROPHILIC OINTMENT (U S.P)* O/W

Methylparaben	0.025
Propylparaben	0.015
Sodium lauryl sulfate	1 0
Propylene glycol	12.0
Stearyl alcohol	25.0
White petrolatum	25.0
Distilled water	37 0

Actions and Uses See introductory notes pp. 40 41 and formulae No. 57 No. 72, No. 74, No. 75, No 76, No. 81, No. 85, No 100 No. 103.

*Prepared by Schieffelin and Co., Morgan-Sabalol.

58. HYDROPHILIC PETROLATUM (U S.P) W/O*

Cholesterol	3.0
Stearyl alcohol	3.0
White wax	8.0
White petrolatum	86.0

Actions and Uses See introductory notes pp. 40 41 and formulae No. 74, No. 75 No. 76, No. 81, No. 97 No. 98, No 100.

*Prepared by Schieffelin and Co

59 POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL OINTMENT (U.S.P.)

Polyethylene glycol 4000*	50.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	50.0

Actions and Uses See introductory notes pp. 40 41 and formulae No. 68, No. 106.

*Carbowax (R) Carbide and Carbon.

60 PETROLATUM (U.S.P.)

Actions and Uses Lubricating; a bland and neutral vehicle for medicaments. See formulae No. 70 No. 71, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77 No. 81, No. 91, No. 100 No. 102.

61 ZINC OINTMENT (U.S.P.)

Zinc oxide	20.0
Liquid petrolatum	15.0
*White ointment to make	100.0

*WHITE OINTMENT (U.S.P.)

White wax	5.0
White petrolatum to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Bland, protective mildly astringent. See formulae No. 61, No. 84, No. 86, No. 87 No. 88.

ANTIBIOTICS

62 AUREOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE OINTMENT (R) LEDERLE 15.0- 30.0

Contains 30 mg. of aureomycin per gm. of a lanolin-petrolatum vehicle.

Actions and Uses. Wide spectrum antibiotic ointment.

Indications Superficial pyodermas, e.g. impetigo, impetiginized eruptions, infectious eczematoid dermatitis infected leg ulcers, sycosis barbae ecthyma.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day after cleansing the affected areas thoroughly with soap or a soapless detergent and water See printed instructions p 76.

63. BACITRACIN OINTMENT (N N R) 15.0 30.0
(BACIQUENT (R) UPJOHN- TOPITRACIN (R) COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS)

Contains 500 units of bacitracin per Gm. of a petrolatum vehicle

Actions and Uses Wide spectrum antibiotic ointment. Generally preferable to other antibiotics e. g. penicillin aureomycin or chloromycetin for topical use since bacitracin is not used systemically

Indications Superficial pyodermas e g. impetigo infectious eczematoid dermatitis, sycosis barbae ecthyma, and for secondarily infected dermatoses e g. atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis leg ulcers etc.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day after cleansing the affected areas thoroughly with soap or a soapless detergent and water See printed instructions p 76.

64. NEOMYCIN SULFATE OINTMENT 15.0 30.0
(MYCIGUENT (R) UPJOHN)

5 mg neomycin sulfate per gm of an emollient base containing lanolin mineral oil and petrolatum.

Actions and Uses Wide spectrum antibiotic against a

variety of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, particularly effective in treating surface infections due to *Pseudomonas* and *Proteus* organisms.

Indications Impetigo and impetiginized eruptions, secondarily infected wounds and ulcers.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day after cleansing the affected areas thoroughly with soap or a soapless detergent and water See p. 76.

65. NEOMYCIN-GRAMICIDIN OINTMENT 30.0
(SPECTROCIN (R) – SQUIBB)

Each gram contains 2.5 mg of neomycin and 0.25 mg. of gramicidin in a base consisting of white wax, white petrolatum, and peanut oil.

Actions and Uses. Combined antibiotic action against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Neomycin acts against a variety of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Gramicidin is active against Gram-positive organisms but has little effect on Gram-negative organisms.

Indications Impetiginized dermatoses, infectious eczematoid dermatitis, impetigo and other pyodermas, acute paronychia, sycosis vulgaris, cutaneous ulcers, secondarily infected burns and excoriations.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day after cleansing the affected areas thoroughly with soap or a soapless detergent and water See p. 76.

66 POLYMYXIN B-BACITRACIN OINTMENT 4.0, 15.0
(POLYSPORIN (R) BURROUGHS-WELLCOME)

Each gram contains: "Aerosporin" brand polymyxin

B (sulfate) 10,000 units and bacitracin 500 units in a special white petrolatum base.

Actions and Uses. Combined antibiotic action against Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms. Polymyxin B sulfate is active in vitro against most Gram-negative bacteria except some strains of Proteus. Bacitracin is active against streptococci, staphylococci, and most other Gram-positive organisms.

Indications. Ophthalmic and glabrous infections due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa (B. pyocyaneus)* and other susceptible organisms; infected wounds, burns, and skin grafts; accessible abscesses and ulcers; pyodermas, otitis externa.

Directions. Apply thinly 2 or 3 times daily after cleansing the affected areas thoroughly with soap or a soapless detergent and water. See p. 76.

ANTIHISTAMINICS

67. DIPHENHYDRAMINE CREAM (BENADRYL (R) PARKE-DAVIS) 30.0 60.0

2% B-dimethylaminoethyl benzhydryl ether hydrochloride (diphenhydramine hydrochloride) in a water-miscible base.

68. PHENINDAMINE OINTMENT (THEPHORIN (R) ROCHE) 45.0

5% 2-methyl 9-phenyl 2,3,4,9 tetrahydro-1 pyridindene hydrogen tartrate in a Carbowax (R) base.

69 TRIPLENNAMINE CREAM (N.N.R.) 50.0
(PYRIBENZAMINE (R) CIBA)
2% N.N.-dimethyl-N'-benzyl-N'-(alpha-pyridyl ethylenediamine monohydrochloride) in a water-washable vehicle.

Actions and Uses No. 67–No. 69 Antipruritic.

Indications No. 67–No. 69 Chronic lichenified and hypertrophic dermatoses, e.g circumscribed neurodermatitis, hypertrophic lichen planus, pruritus ani et vulvae.

Contraindications No. 67–No. 69 Acute, vesicular and exudative dermatoses because of the relatively high sensitizing index of antihistaminic creams and ointments.

Directions No. 67–No. 69 Apply to the affected area 2 or 3 times a day

CHRYSAROBIN AND RELATED DRUGS

70 CHRYSAROBIN OINTMENTS 1%, 3%

A. Chrysarobin powder (U.S.P.)	1.0
Petrolatum to make	100.0
B. Chrysarobin powder (U.S.P.)	3.0
Petrolatum to make	100.0

Actions and Uses: Keratolytic, reducing agent, antifungal.

Indications: Psoriasis vulgaris, resistant superficial fungous infections, keratodermas.

Contraindications Face and scalp lesions because of the danger of conjunctivitis; widespread eruptions

...e amounts sufficient to produce renal irritation may be absorbed. Can be very irritating to the skin.

Side Effects Staining of the skin.

Directions Apply with a tongue blade or a finger protected by a finger-cot.

71 ANTHRALIN OINTMENTS (ABBOTT) 0 1%, 0 25%, 0.5%, 1%

A. 1.8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 0 1
Petrolatum to make 100 0

B. 1 8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 0 25
Petrolatum to make 100 0

C. 1.8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 0 5
Petrolatum to make 100 0

D 1.8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 1.0
Petrolatum to make 100 0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic antifungal reducing agent in an emollient vehicle.

Indications Psoriasis vulgaris, resistant superficial fungous infections keratodermas

Contraindications As in No. 70

Side Effects Staining of the skin.

Directions Apply with a tongue blade or a finger protected by a finger-cot.

72. ANTHRALIN CREAMS** 0 1%, 0 25%, 0 5%

A. 1.8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 0 1
*Hydrophilic ointment (U.S P) to make 100.0

B. 1 8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 0.25
*Hydrophilic ointment (U.S.P) to make 100 0

C. 1 8 Dihydroxyanthranol powder (N F) 0 5

*Hydrophilic ointment (U.S.P.) to make 100.0

Actions and Uses: Keratolytic antifungal reducing agent in a water-miscible vehicle.

Indications Psoriasis vulgaris, resistant superficial fungous infections.

Directions Apply with a finger protected by a finger-cot.

*See No. 67

* Anthralin (Cignolin) powder for creams is prepared by Abbott.

MERCURY AND COMBINATIONS WITH MERCURY

73. AMMONIATED MERCURY OINTMENTS (U.S.P.) 3%; 5%

A. Ammoniated mercury	3.0
Liquid petrolatum	1.0
*White ointment to make	96.0
B. Ammoniated mercury	5.0
Liquid petrolatum	3.0
White ointment to make	92.0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic and antifungal. 73A may also be used as an ophthalmic preparation.

Indications. Superficial pyoderma; tinea capitis, corporis and pedis; erosio blastomycetica interdigitalis onychomycosis; seborrheic dermatitis and psoriasis.

Contraindications. Mercury-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply to the affected areas 1 or 2 times a day

*See No. 61.

74. MERCURY-SALICYLIC OINTMENTS

Ammoniated mercury	5.0

Salicylic acid	3.0
Bases No. 57, No. 58, or No. 60 to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, antifungal keratolytic.

Indications Seborrheic dermatitis of scalp and psoriasis of the scalp and body

Directions Apply to the affected areas 1 or 2 times a day

Caution. Ammoniated mercury combined with salicylic acid has a relatively high sensitizing index and is relatively irritating

75. OIL OF CADE-MERCURY OINTMENTS

Juniper tar	3.0
Ammoniated mercury	3.0
Bases No. 57, No. 58 or No. 60, to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, antifungal stimulating

Indications Psoriasis vulgaris.

Contraindications Tar- and mercury-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply to the affected areas 1 or 2 times a day

76. OIL OF CADE-MERCURY SALICYLIC OINTMENTS

Juniper tar	3.0
Ammoniated mercury	3.0
Salicylic acid	3.0
Bases No. 57 No. 58, or No. 60 to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic antifungal, stimulating, keratolytic

Indications Psoriasis vulgaris hyperkeratotic eczemas of the palms and soles.

Contraindications Tar- mercury or salicylic acid-sensitive individuals.

Directions Rub in thoroughly 1 or 2 times a day

77. IODOQUIN OINTMENT (VIOFORM (R) OINTMENT* CIBA) 1% 3%

A.	Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline (U.S.P.)	1.0
	Petrolatum to make	100.0
B.	*Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline (U.S.P.)	3.0
	Petrolatum to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Antiseptic, antieczematous, antiseborrheic.

Indications. A) Blepharitis, seborrheic dermatitis of the eyelids, seborrheic dermatitis, and impetiginized eczemas in infants and children, erythrodermas secondary to seborrheic dermatitis and psoriasis. B) Superficial pyodermas, impetiginized eruptions, chronic hand eczemas, seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasiform eczemas, psoriasis, and chronic paronychia.

Contraindications. Scalp lesions in grey-haired individuals. Stains hair yellow.

Directions. Apply once or twice daily. Cover treated areas to avoid staining linens. See p. 76.

78. IODOQUIN CREAM (VIOFORM CREAM (R) CIBA)

Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline (U.S.P.)	3.0
Water-washable cream to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Antiseptic, antieczematous, antiseborrheic.

Indications. As in No. 77B. More drying than No. 77B.

Directions. Apply 2 or 3 times a day. Remove with mineral oil.

COMPOUND QUINOLOR OINTMENT (R) (SQUIBB)

Full Strength

Chlorhydroxyquinolines	0.5
Benzoyl peroxide	10 0
Eucalyptol	1.0
White thyme oil	0.65
Wool fat) of each sufficient	
White petrolatum) to make	100 0

B. *Half Strength*

Compound quinolor ointment	50.0
Wool fat	25.0
White petrolatum	25.0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, antifungal

Indications Sycosis vulgaris, superficial pyodermas of the scalp

Directions Apply 1 or 2 times a day See p. 76

SULFUR AND COMBINATIONS WITH SULFUR

80 SULFUR OINTMENTS 5%, 10%

A.	Precipitated sulfur	5.0
	Liquid petrolatum	10 0
	*White ointment (U.S P) to make	100.0
B.	Precipitated sulfur	10.0
	Liquid petrolatum	10 0
	*White ointment (U.S P) to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antifungal antiparasitic keratolytic antiseborrheic

Indications Tinea versicolor and other superficial tineas scabies seborrheic dermatitis.

Contraindications Sulfur-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply to the affected area 1 or 2 times a day

For tinea versicolor scrub with a bath brush, soap and water prior to application.

See No. 61.

81. SULFUR-SALICYLIC OINTMENTS 3%; 5%

A.	Precipitated sulfur	3.0
	Salicylic acid	3.0
	Bases No. 57 No. 58, or No. 60 to make	100.0
B.	Precipitated sulfur	5.0
	Salicylic acid	3.0
	Bases No. 57 No. 58, or No. 60 to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Antifungal, antiparasitic, keratolytic.

Indications: Superficial tinea infections, seborrheic dermatitis, and psoriasis.

Contraindications Sulfur- and salicylic acid-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply to the affected area once or twice daily For tinea versicolor scrub parts with a bath brush, soap and water prior to each application.

82. TAR-SULFUR SALICYLIC OINTMENT (PRAGMATAR (R) SMITH, KLINE, FRENCH)

Cetyl alcohol-coal tar distillate	4.0
Sulfur	3.0
Salicylic acid	3.0
O/W type emulsion base to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antifungal, keratolytic, antipruritic, antiseborrheic.

Indications: Superficial tinea infections particularly *Tr purpureum* infections; nonexudative forms of seborrheic dermatitis.

Contraindications Tar- sulfur-, and salicylic acid-sensi
individuals.

Directions Apply to the affected areas 2 or 3 times a da

83. WILKINSON'S OINTMENT (MODIFIED)

Medicinal soft soap	20.0
Castor oil	2.0
Precipitated sulfur	10 0
Zinc oxide paste	18.0
Coal tar	10 0

To prepare add the coal tar gradually and with slow stirring to the mixture of the other ingredients.

Actions and Uses Antifungal antipruritic keratolytic.

Indications Circumscribed neurodermatitis (Vidal) nummular eczema, psoriasis vulgaris.

Contraindications Tar- and sulfur-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply once daily to the affected areas. Cover with a dressing or gauze bandage. May be removed with light mineral oil

TARS AND COMBINATIONS WITH TAR

84. ICHTHAMMOL ZINC OINTMENTS 3%, 5%

A.	Ichthammol (N F)	3.0
	*Zinc oxide ointment to make	*100.0*
B.	Ichthammol (N F)	5.0
	*Zinc oxide ointment to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Soothing, protective mildly antiseptic, mildly stimulating. The shale tars are milder than coal or wood tars.

Indications: Subacute eczematous processes.

Directions. Apply once or twice a day and remove with light mineral oil.

* See No. 61.

85. L.C.D. CREAM

Coal tar solution	3.0
*Hydrophilic ointment (U.S.P.) to make	100.0

Actions and Uses: Keratoplastic, mildly stimulating, antipruritic somewhat drying.

Indications Atopic dermatitis in infants, children, and adults; diaper dermatitis; mild or subacute forms of contact dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis and miscellaneous eczematous eruptions.

Contraindications: Tar-sensitive individuals.

Directions Rub in 2 or 3 times a day as needed. Avoid exposure to ultraviolet light unless the photosensitizing effect of tar is desired.

See No. 57

86. L.C.D. – ZINC OINTMENT

Coal tar solution	5.0
Zinc oxide ointment to make	100 0

Actions and Uses. Mildly stimulating and antifungal keratoplastic, antipruritic, protective.

Indications Infantile eczema, diaper dermatitis, atopic dermatitis in children and adults; subacute forms of contact dermatitis; eczematous eruptions; seborrheic dermatitis.

Contraindications. Tar-sensitive individuals.

Directions: Apply 2 or 3 times a day May be removed with

light mineral oil or other soapless detergents. Avoid exposure to natural or artificial sunlight unless the photosensitizing effect of the tar is desired.

*See No 61

87 TAR ZINC OINTMENTS 1%, 3%, 5%

A.	Crude coal tar	1.0
	*Zinc oxide ointment to make	100.0
B.	Crude coal tar	3.0
	*Zinc oxide ointment to make	100 0
C.	Crude coal tar	5.0
	*Zinc oxide ointment to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Stimulating, antifungal keratoplastic, antipruritic.

Indications Infantile eczema atopic dermatitis in children and adults, subacute and chronic eczematous eruptions.

Contraindications Tar-sensitive individuals and hairy surfaces.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day May be removed with light mineral oil or other soapless detergents Avoid exposure to natural or artificial sunlight unless the photosensitizing effect of the tar is desired.

Caution. To prevent toxic absorption do not cover more than half the cutaneous surface with the ointment at any given time

*See No. 61.

88. OIL OF CADE ZINC OINTMENT

Juniper tar	5.0

Zinc oxide ointment to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Keratoplastic, reducing agent, stimulating, antipruritic.

Indications Chronic inflammatory processes e.g. circumscribed neurodermatitis and lichenified eczemas.

Contraindications. Tar-sensitive individuals.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day May be removed with light mineral oil.

For additional tar combinations see No. 82 and No. 83.

See No. 61.

MISCELLANEOUS CREAMS AND OINTMENTS

89 1-2-3 OINTMENT

Aluminum acetate solution (U.S.P.)	10.0
Anhydrous lanolin	20.0
*Zinc oxide paste	30.0

Actions and Uses Protective, mildly astringent, and soothing.

Indications Nummular eczema acute and subacute vesicular and exudative hand eczemas acute stages of dermatophytosis pedis, and other localized eczematous processes.

Contraindications Lanolin-sensitive individuals.

Directions: Apply 2 or 3 times a day May be removed with light mineral oil

See No. 107

90 BENZOCAINE OINTMENT

Ethyl aminobenzoate	5.0
*Cold cream (unscented) to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Analgesic and anesthetic

Indications Intensely pruritic dermatoses e.g. mycosis fungoides, and localized forms of idiopathic pruritus e g pruritus ani

Contraindications Hypersensitivity to para-aminobenzoic acid and its derivatives.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day

Caution. Benzocaine has a relatively high sensitizing potential To be avoided in acutely eczematized processes denuded and vesicular areas.

*See No 56.

91. BENZOIC-SALICYLIC OINTMENTS (WHITFIELD'S OINTMENT N F)

A. *Full Strength*

Benzoic acid	12.0
Salicylic acid	6 0
Wool fat	5.0
White petrolatum to make	100.0

B. *Half Strength*

Benzoic-salicylic ointment	50 0
*White ointment to make	50 0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic and antifungal

Indications Superficial fungous infections

Contraindications Acutely inflamed eczematized, and secondarily infected mycotic eruptions.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day and remove with light mineral oil or a soapless detergent.

92. BORIC ACID OINTMENT (U.S.P.)

Boric acid powder	10.0
Liquid petrolatum	5.0
*White ointment to make	85.0

Actions and Uses. Lubricating, weakly antiseptic, fungistatic.

Indications. Some stages of Tr. purpurum infections; *localized* subacute or chronic inflammatory processes.

Contraindications. Burns, denuded eczemas and widespread eruptions, particularly in infants and children.

Directions. Apply 2 or 3 times a day. To remove ointment wipe clean with soft linen or tissue.

Caution. Sufficient amounts of boric acid can be absorbed from the skin to cause BORIC ACID POISONING.

* See No. 61.

93. CROTAMITON CREAM (EURAX (R) GEIGY)

N-ethyl-o-crotonotoluide 10% in a vanishing cream vehicle.

Actions and Uses. Sarcopticidal, antipruritic, bacteriostatic.

Indications. Scabies, essential or symptomatic pruritus, pruritus vulvae et ani.

Contraindications. Dermatitis venenata.

Directions. For alleviation of pruritus apply to the affected areas 2 or 3 times a day. For scabies, cream is thoroughly massaged into the skin of the whole body paying particular attention to the sites of predilection. A second application 24 hours later is generally advisable. A cleansing bath 48 hours after the second application is permissible. A complete change of clothing and bed linen should be made the

morning after the last application. All infested contacts should be treated.

94 GAMMA BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE OINTMENT 60.0
(N N R) (KWELL (R) COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS)
1% gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane in a vanishing cream vehicle
Actions and Uses Sarcopticidal and pediculocidal
Indications Scabies, pediculosis pubis, capitis and corporis.
Directions *For scabies* Same as for No. 93.
For pediculosis Apply directly to the infested skin or hair A single application may suffice or two applications may be given at 12-hour intervals. All contaminated clothing and bed linen must be sterilized.
Caution. Avoid contact with eyes.

95 HORMONE (ESTROGENIC) CREAMS (PREMARIN 30 0
(R) AYERST, McKENNA AND HARRISON)
Conjugated estrogenic substances in an emollient base containing 0 625 and 1/25 mg/Gm. of ointment.
Actions and Uses To combat regressive changes of the mucosa attributable to a decline in estrogenic secretion.
Indications Senile vulvovaginitis and kraurosis vulvae. Also of benefit in some cases of lichen sclerosus et atrophicus.
Directions Massage 2 Gm. (1/2 teaspoonful) into the affected areas 2 or 3 times a day

96. MENTHOLATED-PHENOLATED PETROLATUM

Menthol	0 25
Phenol	0.5
Petrolatum to make	100 0

Actions and Uses. Antipruritic, emollient.
Indications. Dry scaly erythematous pruritic inflammatory dermatoses.
Directions. Apply 2 or 3 times a day

97 OILZO OINTMENT

Triolein ozonide in olive oil (Oilzo (R) Harvey)	6.0
*Hydrophilic petrolatum to make	30.0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, antifungal, deodorizing. The action is attributable to the slow release of nascent oxygen from ionized olive oil
Indications Ulcerations, otitis externa, chronic onychia, keratoses, fissures.
Directions. The oil may be used as is or may be incorporated in an ointment vehicle as indicated above.

*See No. 58.

98. PODOPHYLLUM OINTMENTS 0.25%, 0.5%; 1%

A.	Podophyllum resin	0 25
	Castor oil	10.0
	*Hydrophilic petrolatum	45.0
	Petrolatum to make	100.0
B.	Podophyllum resin	0.5
	Castor oil	10.0
	*Hydrophilic petrolatum	45.0
	Petrolatum to make	100.0
C.	Podophyllum resin	1.0
	Castor oil	10.0
	Hydrophilic petrolatum	45.0
	Petrolatum to make	100 0

Actions and Uses: Cytotoxic for epithelial cells. Repeated

morning after the last application. All infested contacts should be treated.

94 GAMMA BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE OINTMENT (N N R) (KWELL (R) COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS) 60 0

1% gamma isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane in a vanishing cream vehicle

Actions and Uses Sarcopticidal and pediculocidal.

Indications Scabies, pediculosis pubis, capitis and corporis.

Directions *For scabies* Same as for No. 93.

For pediculosis Apply directly to the infested skin or hair A single application may suffice or two applications may be given at 12-hour intervals. All contaminated clothing and bed linen must be sterilized.

Caution. Avoid contact with eyes.

95 HORMONE (ESTROGENIC) CREAMS (PREMARIN (R) AYERST McKENNA AND HARRISON) 30 0

Conjugated estrogenic substances in an emollient base containing 0 625 and 1/25 mg/Gm. of ointment.

Actions and Uses To combat regressive changes of the mucosa attributable to a decline in estrogenic secretion.

Indications Senile vulvovaginitis and kraurosis vulvae. Also of benefit in some cases of lichen sclerosus et atrophicus.

Directions Massage 2 Gm. (1/2 teaspoonful) into the affected areas 2 or 3 times a day

96. MENTHOLATED-PHENOLATED PETROLATUM

Menthol	0 25
Phenol	0.5
Petrolatum to make	100 0

C. Salicylic acid 10.0
Petrolatum to make 100 0

Actions and Uses: A) Keratoplastic, lubricating B) C) Antifungal, keratolytic. For selection of vehicle see introductory notes, pp. 40, 41

Indications A) Scaling, dry subacute and chronic inflammatory processes of glabrous skin and scalp. B) C) Superficial dermatomycoses, psoriasis, hyperkeratosis of palms and soles.

Directions. Rub in 2 or 3 times daily

101. DIACHYLON-SALICYLIC OINTMENT

Salicylic acid 10.0
Diachylon ointment (N.F VIII) to make 100 0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic, fungicidal.

Indications. Keratoderma palmaris et plantaris (Hexthausen); psoriasis of the palms and soles; hyperkeratotic fungous infections of the feet; lichen planus and pityriasis rubra pilaris of palms and soles.

Contraindications. Denuded or exudative areas since prolonged use of diachylon may result in sufficient absorption of lead to produce LEAD POISONING.

Directions. Rub into the thickened skin with a soft nail brush or tooth brush.

102. SILVER NITRATE-BALSAM OINTMENT

Silver nitrate 1.0
Balsam of Peru 5.0
Petrolatum to make 100.0

Actions and Uses. Antiseptic astringent, stimulating.

Indications Indolent ulcers.

applications in these concentrations effect regression of some hyperkeratotic and hypertrophic lesions with concomitant alleviation of the pruritus

Indications Amyloidosis cutis, hypertrophic lichen planus, circumscribed neurodermatitis (Vidal)

Directions The normal skin adjacent to the lesion may be protected with a layer of flexible collodion (see No. 118). The ointment is then applied to the affected site with a tongue depressor or cotton applicator A dressing of wax paper and gauze is bandaged on and is left in situ for 24 hours. This procedure may be repeated at weekly intervals until the lesions regress. Initial applications of A. if well tolerated may be followed by B. and C.

Caution. May prove irritating

* See No. 58. 27 0

99 PROMIN JELLY (R) (PARKE DAVIS)

Promin P P -diamino-diphenyl sulfone- N N' (didextrose sodium sulfonate) 5% in a water soluble base

Actions and Uses Bacteriostatic for tubercle and lepra bacilli

Indications Tuberculous ulcers scrofuloderma and lupus vulgaris.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times a day

100 SALICYLIC ACID OINTMENTS 2%, 5%; 10%

A.	Salicylic acid	2.0
	Bases No. 57 No. 58, or No. 60 to make	100 0
B.	Salicylic acid	5.0
	Petrolatum to make	100 0

C. Salicylic acid 10.0
Petrolatum to make 100.0

Actions and Uses: A) Keratoplastic, lubricating
B) C) Antifungal keratolytic. For selection of vehicle see introductory notes, pp 40 41.

Indications. A) Scaling, dry subacute and chronic inflammatory processes of glabrous skin and scalp.
B) C) Superficial dermatomycoses psoriasis, hyperkeratosis of palms and soles.

Directions. Rub in 2 or 3 times daily

101. DIACHYLON-SALICYLIC OINTMENT

Salicylic acid	10.0
Diachylon ointment (N.F. VIII) to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Keratolytic, fungicidal.

Indications Keratoderma palmaris et plantaris (Haxthausen); psoriasis of the palms and soles; hyperkeratotic fungous infections of the feet; lichen planus and pityriasis rubra pilaris of palms and soles.

Contraindications. Denuded or exudative areas since prolonged use of diachylon may result in sufficient absorption of lead to produce LEAD POISONING.

Directions. Rub into the thickened skin with a soft nail brush or tooth brush.

102. SILVER NITRATE-BALSAM OINTMENT

Silver nitrate	1.0
Balsam of Peru	5.0
Petrolatum to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, astringent, stimulating.
Indications Indolent ulcers.

Directions Apply to floor of the ulcer daily Protect with a suitable dressing

103. SUN-SCREEN CREAMS

A.	Menthyl anthranilate (Givaudan-Delawanna Inc.)	7 0
	Titanium dioxide	10.0
	Bentonite and oxide of iron powder (Almay)	4.0
	*Hydrophilic ointment (U S P) to make	100 0
B.	Para-aminobenzoic acid	4.5
	*Hydrophilic ointment (U S P) to make	30 0

Actions and Uses A) Menthyl anthranilate (menthyl ortho-aminobenzoate) serves as a chemical filter and titanium dioxide as a physical barrier to wavelengths between 2950 and 3200 Å. Pigment has been added to a water washable vehicle to blend with the natural skin coloring. B) Para-aminobenzoic acid has an absorption band in the ultraviolet spectrum similar to menthyl anthranilate.

Indications A) B) Protection of skin in solar dermatitis polymorphous light eruptions and solar urticaria resulting from exposure to ultraviolet rays of wavelengths from 2900 to 3200 Å. Protection of light sensitive skins in ' normal individuals and for patients with chronic discoid lupus erythematosus hydroa aestivale, and vacciniforme and xeroderma pigmentosum.

Contraindications A) B) Known reactors to paraphenyl enediamine azodyes to certain local anesthetics and to sulfonamides since allergic eczematous reactions on the basis of cross-sensitization can occur

Directions Apply freely before going outdoors. Re-apply after washing or bathing, and after profuse perspiration.

* See No. 57

104. UNDECYLENIC OINTMENT (DESENEX (R) WALLACE & TIERNAN)

Zinc undecylenate	20.0
Undecylenic acid	5.0
Water-miscible base to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antifungal, antiseptic.

Indications Treatment and prevention of superficial dermatomycoses.

Directions. Apply to the affected areas once or twice daily

105. VITAMIN A & D OINTMENT (R) (WHITE)

1700 units of vitamin A, 170 units of vitamin D/Gm.

Fish liver oils	3.0
Essential oils	1.0
Hydrous wool fat) of each sufficient	
Petrolatum) to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Soothing, lubricating, local stimulating effect on granulation and epithelization.

Indications Superficial burns radiodermatitis, varicose, trophic and roentgen ulcers.

Directions Apply liberally to the affected areas.

106. ZINCUNDESAL (SALUNDEK (R) WALLACE & TIERNAN)

Undecylenic acid	2.0
Zinc undecylenate	25.0
Salicylanilide (N.F.)	5.0
Carbowax vehicle with wetting agent to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antifungal antiseptic.

Indications Tinea capitis

Directions One or two applications are made daily to the affected and immediately surrounding areas The scalp must be kept closely clipped. Shampoo daily

*See No 69

PASTES

Pastes are valuable in the management of localized exudative crusted and vesicular eruptions since they are protective, soothing, and absorbent. They are drying but not to the same extent as lotions and are less permeable to secretions than the latter The penetration into and through the skin of drugs incorporated in pastes as compared with ointments is considerably reduced. Pastes should be bandaged on for maximum effectiveness and are best removed from the skin with light mineral oil

107 ZINC OXIDE PASTE (U.S.P) (LASSAR S)

Zinc oxide	25.0
Starch	25.0
Petrolatum	50 0

Actions and Uses Protective absorbent mildly astringent.

Indications Localized and circumscribed exudative inflammatory processes e g nummular eczema acute and subacute forms of contact dermatitis diaper dermatitis hand eczemas, eczematized tinea pedis

Directions Apply with a tongue blade 2 or 3 times daily. May be removed once daily with light mineral oil. Avoid rubbing.

108. CHRYSAROBIN PASTES

		0 1%; 0.25%; 1%
A.	Chrysarobin	0 1
	*Zinc oxide paste to make	100.0
B.	Chrysarobin	0 25
	*Zinc oxide paste to make	100.0
C.	Chrysarobin	1.0
	*Zinc oxide paste to make	100 0

Actions and Uses A) Keratoplastic mildly stimulating. B) C) Antifungal reducing agent.

Indications. A) Nummular eczema; eczematized tinea pedis and cruris; eczematized psoriasis and seborrheic dermatitis. B) C) For less acute and more indolent forms of the dermatoses listed for A.

Contraindications. Face and scalp lesions; widespread eruptions.

Directions. Apply once or twice daily with a tongue blade. Cover treated areas to avoid staining linens. Remove once daily with light mineral oil. Avoid rubbing.

See No. 107

109 COAL TAR PASTES

		1%; 3%, 5
A.	Crude coal tar	1.0
	Zinc oxide	1.0
	Starch	49.0
	Petrolatum	49.0
B.	Crude coal tar	

	Zinc oxide	3.0
	Starch	47 0
	Petrolatum	47.0
C.	Crude coal tar	5.0
	Zinc oxide	5.0
	Starch	45.0
	Petrolatum	45.0

Actions and Uses A) Keratoplastic mildly antiseptic, antipruritic, stimulating. B) C) Keratoplastic antiseptic, antipruritic, reducing agent.

Indications Infantile eczema; diaper dermatitis; exudative and edematous phases of atopic dermatitis in children and adults· nummular eczema; subacute and chronic eczematous processes of unknown etiology

Contraindications Tar-sensitive individuals, hairy surfaces pyodermas.

Directions Apply 2 or 3 times daily May be removed once daily with light mineral oil Avoid rubbing.

Caution. Exposure to ultraviolet light must be interdicted because of photosensitizing potential of crude coal tar

110 ICHTHAMMOL PASTE

Ichthammol (N F)	3.0
Olive oil	10 0
*Zinc oxide paste to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antiphlogistic keratoplastic mildly stimulating.

Indications Subacute exudative inflammatory processes e.g some stages of varicose eczema hand eczemas and seborrheic dermatitis.

Directions. May be applied 1 or 2 times daily. Remove with light mineral oil. Avoid rubbing.

*See No. 107

111. IODOQUIN (VIOFORM (R) CIBA) PASTE

Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline powder (U.S.P.)	3.0
*Zinc oxide paste to make	100.0

Actions and Uses: Antiseptic antieczematous.

Indications: Exudative forms of seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis, hand eczemas, diaper dermatitis, varicose eczema, tinea pedis.

Directions. Apply once or twice daily. Cover treated areas to avoid staining linens. May be removed with light mineral oil. Avoid rubbing.

*See No. 107

112. SULFUR PASTE 40%

Precipitated sulfur	40.0
Petrolatum to make	100.0

Actions and Uses: Sulfur precipitate in this concentration is relatively inactive. (Compare with formula No. 80

Indications: Intertriginous and exudative forms of seborrheic dermatitis

Directions: Spread on affected areas with a tongue blade. May be removed with light mineral oil. Avoid rubbing.

113. SULFUR-RESORCIN PASTE

Sulfur precipitate	5.0
Resorcin	3.0

*Zinc oxide paste to make 100.0

Actions and Uses Antiseptic, keratolytic, antiseborrheic.

Indications Folliculitis, acne vulgaris, sycosis barbae, particularly in association with seborrheic dermatitis.

Contraindications Sulfur- or resorcin-sensitive individuals.

Directions. Spread on affected areas with a tongue blade. May be removed with light mineral oil. Avoid rubbing.

* See No. 107

POWDERS AND PLASTERS

Powders are used principally in the management of intertriginous eruptions to allay itching and to prevent maceration. Powders containing undecylenic acid and salts of undecylenic acid have proven invaluable in the prophylaxis of most forms of "athlete s foot."

Salicylic acid plaster (R) (Duke) is the principal medicated plaster used in present-day dermatologic practice. Nonmedicated adhesive plaster and elastic adhesive bandages (e g. Elastoplast (R) (Duke)) are also of value. These may be applied directly to the skin (or a paste may be interposed) when occlusive dressings are indicated as in dermatitis factitia, circumscribed neurodermatitis and hypertrophic lichen planus.

114. PURIFIED TALC (U.S.P.)

Magnesium acid metasilicate.

Actions and Uses. Absorbent, protective, cooling.

Indications. Intertrigo sudamina, diaper dermatitis.

Directions: Dust on freely 3 or 4 times a day. For bed-ridden patients, the powder may be sprinkled liberally between the sheets.

115. ANTIPRURITIC POWDER

Powdered camphor	4.5
Menthol	0.5
Zinc oxide	40.0
Talc	45.0
Bentonite to make	100.0

Actions and Uses. Absorbent, drying, protective, antipruritic, antifungal.

Indications. Intertrigo, sudamina, tinea pedis, pruritus ani.

Directions. Dust on freely 3 or 4 times a day.

116. MEDICATED FOOT POWDER

Salicylic acid powder	2.0
Boric acid powder	6.0
Zinc stearate	3.0
Exsiccated alum	1.0
Starch	10.0
Purified talc to make	100.0

Actions and Uses: Absorbent, drying, antifungal.

Indications. Hyperidrosis pedis, bromidrosis dermatophytosis.

Directions. Dust on 3 or 4 times a day.

117 UNDECYLENIC POWDER (DESENEX POWDER (R) WALLACE & TIERNAN

Zinc undecylenate	20 0
Undecylenic acid	5.0
Purified talc to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antifungal

Indications Treatment and especially prophylaxis of superficial dermatomycoses.

Directions Dust on regularly after a bath or a swim and before dressing in the morning.

118. SALICYLATED COLLODION

Salicylic acid	10 0
*Flexible collodion to make	100 0
*FLEXIBLE COLLODION	
Camphor	2.0
Castor oil	3.0
†Collodion to make	100 0
†COLLODION	
Pyroxylin	4 0
Ethyl oxide	75.0
Alcohol	25.0

Actions and Uses Keratolytic.

Indications Plantar and common warts corns callouses.

Directions Apply once or twice daily with a glass applicator Peel off old film before applying fresh medication.

119 SALICYLIC ACID PLASTER 40% (R) (DUKE)

Adhesive salicylic acid natural rubber turpentine

resin, wool fat, Peruvian balsam, yellow ochre on a backing of flannel.

Actions and Uses. Keratolytic.

Indications. Plantar and common warts, corns calluses.

Directions: Cut plaster to the size and shape of the lesion. May be kept in situ with adhesive or moleskin. Change daily Keep dry The preparation must be fresh to be effective.

DIRECTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF SCABIES WITH FORMULA NO 21

1. Take a warm soapy bath before treatment is started.
2. Dry yourself and shake bottle thoroughly before use.
3. Apply medication *one time only* with gauze, or as otherwise directed. Cover the skin evenly from the neck down, rub in the medication gently and thoroughly while it is being applied. Pay particular *attention to the fingers and wrists.*
4. *Do not touch eyes during application.*
5 Do not bathe or remove lotion for at least 24 hours.
6 Reapply medication to the *hands* after each washing for 24 hours.
7 After 24 hours bathe with soap and warm water and change to clean sheets night clothes and *underclothes.*
8. Wash linens and underclothes thoroughly *If* possible have outer garments dry cleaned.
9 Return in one week
0 All members of your family and all those with whom you have intimate contacts and who have itching, must be brought in for examination.

DIRECTIONS FOR WET DRESSINGS WITH FORMULAE NO 14 – NO. 20

Prepare fresh solution every day as follows:

1. Dissolve________tablet(s) in __________ of water
2. Add____teaspoonful of solution to ________ of water
3. Add____teaspoonful of powder to ________ of water.
   Stir until completely dissolved.

Materials for wet dressings:

1. The water you use is that which runs from your faucet.
2. Use clean container For small areas such as eyelids, a finger or toe, a glass is sufficient. For larger areas such as the face, an arm, or leg, a basin holding 2-4 quarts is necessary
3. Use clean, soft cloth such as bedsheeting, napkins, pillowcases, white sheeting or shirt material. Cover the part with a few layers of this cloth.
4. Pour solution onto the dressing until thoroughly soaked and keep wet by adding solution at intervals.
5. Apply wet dressings for________minutes; hours. Cover the wet dressing only if you are asked to do so!
6. If a *covered* wet dressing has been ordered, thick wax paper or oiled silk of sufficient size is placed on top of the wet cloths. The sheet of wax paper or oiled silk must be large enough to cover and to extend beyond the wet cloths. A gauze bandage or a large white cotton handkerchief is then placed over the wax paper or oiled silk to keep the dressing in place.

DIRECTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF IMPETIGO AND OTHER PYODERMAS WITH FORMULAE NOS 41, 47 62-66 73, 77 79.

1. Keep the fingers away from the affected areas except when applying treatment wash hands thoroughly before and after each treatment.

2. Change towels and washcloths after they have come in contact with the affected areas.

3. At least once daily change articles of underwear clothing, and bed linen which have come in contact with the affected areas.

4. Wash with________and water________a day Washcloths and towels which have been used on the affected areas are not to be used afterward on unaffected areas.

5. Apply medication after each washing.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARE OF ACNE WITH FORMULAE NOS. 19, 31D 32, 33, 34.

A. Eliminate the following foods:
   - Chocolate in any form
   - Cheese (except cottage and pot cheese)
   - Nuts
   - Shell fish
   - Pork and pork products
   - Iodized salt
   - Excess of any kind, particularly of fats or sweets.

B. Avoid medicines containing iodides and bromides, e.g. Bromo-seltzer "B–C" some cough medicines.

C. Avoid constipation — use milk of magnesia if necessary

D. Take a long walk or some form of outdoor exercise daily

E. CARE OF THE SKIN
   - Do not use face creams, skin oils or oily powder bases.
   - Shampoo hair once a week.
   - Wash thoroughly with hot running water and __________ and a washcloth one or several times a day as ordered.
   - Apply the medicine before retiring and remove in morning with water and washcloth.

DIRECTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF IMPETIGO AND OTHER PYODERMAS WITH FORMULAE NOS 41, 47 62-66 73, 77 79.

1. Keep the fingers away from the affected areas except when applying treatment wash hands thoroughly before and after each treatment.

2. Change towels and washcloths after they have come in contact with the affected areas.

3. At least once daily change articles of underwear clothing, and bed linen which have come in contact with the affected areas.

4. Wash with__________and water__________a day Washcloths and towels which have been used on the affected areas are not to be used afterward on unaffected areas.

5. Apply medication after each washing

SECTION II: SYSTEMIC THERAPY

A – MEDICAMENTS FOR ORAL USE

B – MEDICAMENTS FOR PARENTERAL USE

TREATMENT AIDS FOR PATIENTS

A) Cotton gloves
For the management of hand eczemas.

B) Rubber gloves (cloth-lined)
(Dubarry, Janet Forister)
For the management of hand eczemas

C) Soft paint or varnish brushes – 1" wide.
For the application of lotions and emulsions.

D) Elastic bandages No. 8 (reinforced)
(ACE (R) Becton, Dickson & Co.)
4 inches wide, cotton reinforced with lastex.
Used as a supportive dressing in the treatment of varicosities, varicose ulcers, and hemostatic eczemas Patients should be care-instructed as to the proper method of application.

(R) Ciba (ethylenediamine type); Benadryl (R) Parke Davis (ethanolamine type); Thephorin (R) La Roche (pyridindene type); and Chlortrimeton (R) Schering (phenyl-propylamine type). As to the vitamins and antibiotics where the problem was essentially which to choose from among the many similar preparations made by various reputable pharmaceutical houses, the selection was based either on priority or greater familiarity with a particular preparation rather than an essential difference in the product.

The direct and correct application of the properly selected topical remedies is and will undoubtedly remain a most efficient and potent, often specific, form of treatment of accessible lesions The emphasis in dermatologic treatment is therefore generally on topical medication Nevertheless oral and parenteral preparations play more than a negligible role in the management of dermatologic conditions Thus the compleat' treatment of some forms of acne requires the intelligent use of hematinics hormones, and antibiotics as well as suitable topical agents. Priscoline (R) is of interest to the dermatologist as well as to the peripheral vascular expert; and Banthine (R) fills a niche in the dermatologist s armamentarium as well as the internist s. As for the impact of the antibiotics one need not do more than cite the dramatic revision of antiluetic therapy with the advent of penicillin Nor should one withhold corticotropic hormone or cortisone in pemphigus, acute disseminated lupus erythematosus or exfoliative erythrodermas or even in the treatment of intractable atopic dermatitis or acute very severe forms of contact dermatitis or serum sickness — like reactions to drugs (among other uses) unless there are known contraindications to their administration

A word or two of explanation is probably in order with regard to the basis for the selection of some of the other drugs included in Sections A and B. As to the antihistaminics, a representative preparation of each of the four main groups (Waldruff and Lewis) was chosen: Pyribenzamine

of Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms and against rickettsial infections.

Indications: Furunculosis, abscesses, dissecting cellulitis of the scalp acne pustulosa and conglobata, hidrosadenitis cystica, cellulitis bullous eruptions accompanied by secondary infection, Kaposi s varicelliform eruption, granuloma inguinale, lymphogranuloma inguinale, chancroid.

Side Effects. Nausea, diarrhea, urticaria, stomatitis, vaginitis, and dermatitis; impairment of bacterial synthesis of vitamins when given over extended periods, moniliasis.

Directions For adults and children: 1 Gm. daily in divided doses of 250 mg every 4-6 hours For infants: 50 mg. every 4-6 hours. Administration at meal time seems preferable. Should be given together with Vitamin B complex for extended courses.

121. CHLOROMYCETIN KAPSEALS (R) (PARKE-DAVIS) 250 mg

Actions and Uses Wide spectrum antibiotic effective against a wide variety of micro-organisms.

Indications. Gonorrhea, lymphogranuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale, Rocky Mountain spotted fever brucellosis.

Side Effects Diarrhea, aplastic anemia, moniliasis.

Directions As in No. 122, one capsule (250 mg.) every 3 or 4 hours for 5-10 days until signs and symptoms are controlled, followed by one-half this amount as maintenance dosage.

Caution. Chloramphenicol contains a nitrobenzene radical

A – MEDICAMENTS FOR ORAL USE

ANALGESICS

120 ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID TABLETS (U.S.P.) 0 3

Actions and Uses Analgesic, antipruritic, vasodilatory, antipyretic.

Indications Localized and generalized forms of idiopathic and symptomatic pruritus. Relief of pain e g. in herpes zoster

Directions For alleviation of itching or pain, 1 or 2 tablets before retiring May be repeated several times during the day and night if necessary

121. CODEINE SULFATE TABLETS (U.S P.) 0 016 (gr 1/4, 0.03 (gr 1/2)

Actions and Uses Analgesic.

Indications Herpes zoster surgical procedures.

Directions 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours as needed.

Caution. May be habit-forming.

ANTIBIOTICS

122. AUREOMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE CAPSULES (U S.P) 50 mg.; 250 mg

Actions and Uses Potent antibiotic against a wide range

Contraindications. Moniliasis.

Side Effects. Stomatitis, nausea, diarrhea; occasionally urticaria, dermatitis, anogenital pruritus, moniliasis after prolonged use.

Directions As in No. 122, a total daily dose of 1 – 2 Gm. should be administered in divided doses every 4-6 hours.

ANTIHISTAMINICS

126. DIPHENHYDRAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE (U.S.P.) (BENADRYL (R) PARKE DAVIS)

Capsules	25 mg.; 50 mg.
Elixir	10 mg./4 cc.

Actions and Uses. Antihistaminic sedative hypnotic, anesthetic (procaine effect).

Indications Acute and chronic urticaria, angioneurotic edema, atopic dermatitis generalized pruritus (primary or secondary) regional pruritus (primary or secondary).

Contraindications: Epilepsy myocardial damage; administration during the day if drowsiness is a marked side effect. To be administered with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects Chiefly neuromuscular: drowsiness, stupor headache; urticaria erythema multiforme-like reactions, bullous lesions are not unknown.

Directions. 1-2 teaspoonfuls (4-8 cc.) for children and 1 or 2 capsules for adults before retiring, and

which is considered the causative factor for the development of severe hematologic reactions in some cases.

250,000 U ; 500,000 U.

124. PENICILLIN TABLETS
BUFFERED (U S.P)

Actions and Uses Effective antibiotic when oral penicillin is more feasible than the parenteral route of administration The parenteral route is usually preferable for the treatment of syphilis gonorrhea, or severe pyogenic infections e g erysipelas.

Indications Superficial pyodermas, e g. furunculosis; extensive forms of impetigo and infectious eczematoid dermatitis.

Contraindications Penicillin-sensitive patients moniliasis, intercurrent or past dermatophytosis and dermatophytids.

Side Effects Allergic reactions: urticaria, serum sickness-like manifestations, 'ids ; stomatitis moniliasis, after prolonged use

Directions 1 tablet every 3 or 4 hours.

250 mg.

125. TERRAMYCIN CAPSULES (R) (PFIZER)

Actions and Uses Wide spectrum antibiotic against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections and rickettsial infections.

Indications Furunculosis abscesses dissecting cellulitis of the scalp acne pustulosa and conglobata, hidrosadenitis cystica, cellulitis infections secondary to bullous eruptions, Kaposi s varicelliform eruption lymphogranuloma venereum.

anesthetic (procaine effect).

Indications Acute and chronic urticaria, angioneurotic edema, atopic dermatitis, generalized pruritus (primary or secondary) regional pruritus (primary or secondary).

Contraindications Epilepsy myocardial damage To be administered with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects Reactions common to all antihistaminic drowsiness, sleepiness, dizziness headaches, insomnia, nervousness, nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, dryness of the mouth. Periodic blood counts are advisable.

Directions 1 tablet every 3-4 hours. Total dose should not exceed 2 mg./lb.

129 CHLORPROPHENPYRIDAMINE MALEATE 4 mg.; 8 mg. TABLETS (N.N.R.) (CHLOR-TRIMETON (R) SCHERING)

Actions and Uses. Antihistaminic, sedative hypnotic, anesthetic (procaine effect). The 8 mg. tablets have a delayed action."

Indications Acute and chronic urticaria, angioneurotic edema, atopic dermatitis, generalized pruritus (primary or secondary) regional pruritus (primary or secondary).

Contraindications: Epilepsy myocardial damage. To be administered with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects. Reactions common to all antihistaminics: drowsiness sleepiness, dizziness headaches insomnia, nervousness nausea, vomiting, constipation diarrhea, dryness of the mouth. Periodic blood counts are advisable.

Directions 1 tablet every 3-4 hours.

1 capsule every 4 hours during the day as needed. Total dose should not exceed 2 mg./lb. (Benadryl (R) before retiring and Pyribenzamine (R) during the day may be more effective in combination than either used alone).

Caution. A complete blood count should be done at intervals in view of the occasional report of hemolytic anemia.

127 TRIPELENNAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE 50 mg. TABLETS (U S.P) (PYRIBENZAMINE (R) CIBA)

Actions and Uses Antihistaminic sedative hypnotic anesthetic (procaine effect).

Indications Acute and chronic urticaria, angioneurotic edema, atopic dermatitis generalized pruritus (primary or secondary), regional pruritus (primary or secondary).

Contraindications Epilepsy, myocardial damage To be administered with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects Chiefly gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. As with No. 126 drug eruptions are not unknown

Directions 1 tablet every 3-4 hours. Pyribenzamine (R) administered during the day and Benadryl (R) before retiring may be more effective than either used solely. Total dose should not exceed 2 mg./lb.

Caution. A complete blood count should be done at intervals in view of the occasional report of agranulocytosis and hemolytic anemia.

PHENINDAMINE TABLETS (THEPHORIN (R) 25 mg. LA ROCHE)

Actions and Uses Antihistaminic, sedative hypnotic

anesthetic (procaine effect).

Indications Acute and chronic urticaria, angioneurotic edema, atopic dermatitis generalized pruritus (primary or secondary) regional pruritus (primary or secondary)

Contraindications Epilepsy myocardial damage. To be administered with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects Reactions common to all antihistaminic drowsiness, sleepiness, dizziness headaches, insomnia, nervousness, nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, dryness of the mouth. Periodic blood counts are advisable.

Directions 1 tablet every 3-4 hours. Total dose should not exceed 2 mg./lb.

CHLORPROPHENPYRIDAMINE MALEATE 4 mg.; 8 mg. TABLETS (N.N.R.) (CHLOR-TRIMENTON (R) SCHERING)

Actions and Uses Antihistaminic, sedative hypnotic, anesthetic (procaine effect). The 8 mg. tablets have a delayed action."

Indications Acute and chronic urticaria, angioneurotic edema, atopic dermatitis, generalized pruritus (primary or secondary), regional pruritus (primary or secondary).

Contraindications. Epilepsy myocardial damage. To be administered with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects: Reactions common to all antihistaminics: drowsiness sleepiness, dizziness headaches insomnia, nervousness nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, dryness of the mouth. Periodic blood counts are advisable.

Directions 1 tablet every 3-4 hours.

HEMATINICS

130 FERROUS SULFATE TABLETS (U.S.P.) 0.3

Actions and Uses. Hematinic for iron-deficiency anemias

Indications Nutritional eczemas Plummer-Vinson syndrome, acne vulgaris recurrent pyogenic infections of the skin and other dermatoses that may be associated with an iron-deficiency anemia.

Side Effects Constipation occasionally diarrhea.

Directions 1 2 tablets after meals 3 times daily

131. IRON ELIXIR (ELIXIR FEOSOL (R) SMITH KLINE, FRENCH) 4-16 cc.

4 Gm. ferrous sulfate / 100 cc. of a vehicle containing sucrose, glucose orange oil lime oil color and 5% alcohol

Actions and Uses Hematinic for iron-deficiency anemias.

Indications Supportive treatment of cutaneous diseases associated with anemia. Particularly suitable for children and for adults who cannot swallow pills.

Side Effects Constipation occasionally diarrhea.

Directions 1-4 teaspoonfuls (each teaspoonful contains 0 16 Gm of ferrous sulfate) before meals 3 times daily

Caution. Shock reactions to ferrous salts may occur

HORMONES

132. CORTISONE ACETATE TABLETS (N N R) (CORTONE (R) MERCK) 5.0 mg. 25 0 mg.

Actions and Uses To furnish increased amounts of Compound F when required

Indications Acute forms of contact dermatitis associated with edema, vesiculation or bullous lesions; acute urticaria; exfoliative and serum sickness-like reactions to drugs; for limited periods in atopic dermatitis refractory to other measures; acute and subacute lupus erythematosus disseminatus; pemphigus; psoriasis arthropathica; erythema multiforme bullosum; exfoliative erythrodermas from a variety of causes.

Contraindications Intercurrent infection, recent or past history of tuberculosis, gastric or duodenal ulcers, psychopathic individuals, hypertension, cardiac disease.

Side Effects. Sodium and water retention, glycosuria, increased insulin requirement (additional insulin must be administered to diabetics) euphoria, psychotic manifestations; hirsutism, moon facies, acne striae after prolonged use

Directions One 25 mg. tablet 4 to 6 times a day for the first 2 or 3 days followed by a reduction in dosage to one 25 mg. tablet twice daily for a week to ten days for most cases of acute contact dermatitis and dermatitis medicamentosa. Much higher initial and maintenance doses are usually required in pemphigus, psoriasis arthropathica, exfoliative erythrodermas and erythema multiforme bullosum.

The 5 mg. tablets are administered similarly to children

111. CONJUGATED ESTROGENIC SUBSTANCES (N N R.)
(PREMARIN (R) AYERST McKENNA & HARRISON)
Sodium estrone sulfate tablets 0.625 mg.; 1.25 mg.

Actions and Uses Orally active substitution therapy in estrogen deficiencies to counterbalance excessive androgen secretion

Indications Senile vaginitis, kraurosis vulvae keratoderma climactericum (Haxthausen), acne conglobata and cachecticorum in males, and in females with acne, especially those experiencing a premenstrual exacerbation of acne lesions.

Side Effects Metrorrhagia in women, gynecomastia and inhibition of spermatogenesis in men.

Contraindications Familial or personal history of mammary or genital carcinoma.

Directions Cyclic administrations of the drug is advisable to avoid cumulative effects the dose depending on the clinical response.

134. THYROID EXTRACT TABLETS (U S P)

0 016 (gr 1/4)- 0 03 (gr 1/2); 0.06 (gr 1)

Actions and Uses Orally active substitution therapy in thyroid deficiency

Indications Keratoderma climactericum (Haxthausen)- dryness and coarseness of the skin and hair- some nutritional disturbances of the nails partial alopecia of the scalp and eyebrows acne vulgaris associated with hypothyroidism.

Contraindications Tachycardia, hypertension

Side Effects Tachycardia nervousness loss of weight.

Directions To be administered daily the dose depending on the clinical response.

SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS

135. PHENOBARBITAL TABLETS (U.S.P.)
0.016 (gr 1/4); 0.03 (gr 1/2).

136. ELIXIR PHENOBARBITAL (U.S.P.)
4 cc. (1 teaspoonful) contains 0.016 (gr 1/4)

Actions and Uses No. 135 – No. 136 Sedative.

Indications No. 135 – No. 136 Anxiety and tension associated with a wide variety of cutaneous disorders.

Side Effects No 135 – No 136 Drowsiness, depression

Directions No. 135 – No. 136 0.016 – 0.03 Gm. 2 to 4 times daily

CAUTION MAY BE HABIT FORMING.

137 SODIUM SECOBARBITAL CAPSULES (N.N.R.) (SECONAL (R) LILLY) 0.1 (gr. 1 1/2)

Actions and Uses Hypnotic and sedative.

Indications To induce sleep. May be used in a wide variety of cutaneous disorders associated with anxiety and tension.

Side Effects Drowsiness and depression.

Directions To be taken 15 to 20 minutes before retiring.

CAUTION MAY BE HABIT FORMING

138. CHLORAL HYDRATE SOLUTION

Chloral hydrate (U.S.P.)	25.0
Peppermint water to make	100.0

1 teaspoonful (4 cc.) contains 15 gr

Actions and Uses Hypnotic.

Indications To induce sleep. May be used in a wide

variety of cutaneous disorders associated with anxiety and tension

Contraindications Alcoholism.

Directions 1—2 teaspoonfuls before retiring

139 PARALDEHYDE 15 cc., 30 cc.

Actions and Uses Hypnotic.

Indications Dermatoses associated with intractable pruritus e g. severe forms of atopic dermatitis, distinctive exudative discoid and lichenoid chronic dermatosis (Sulzberger-Garbe)· mycosis fungoides.

Directions Mix with chilled grape juice because of the disagreeable taste. To be taken 15 to 20 minutes before retiring May also be administered rectally in doses of 30 60 cc.

SULFONAMIDES AND SULFONES

140 SULFADIAZINE TABLETS (N F) 0 5

Actions and Uses Bacteriostatic by interfering with the normal metabolism of the bacterial cell

Indications Recurrent erysipelas chancroid, fungous infections complicated by pyodermas

Contraindications Sulfonamide hypersensitivity impaired renal function depressed hematopoesis.

Side Effects Drug eruptions, photosensitization crystaluria, renal irritation agranulocytosis thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia. Appropriate urine and blood studies must be made before treatment is

started and at intervals during teatment.

Directions. Schedule of dosage in the average case is 6 Gm. for the first 24 hours 4 Gm. on the second and third days, and 3 Gm. for the balance of the first week, administered in divided doses. Force fluids particularly alkaline drinks and avoid exposure to ultraviolet light during the period of administration and for one to two weeks subsequently See No. 164.

141. SULFAPYRIDINE TABLETS (N F) 0 5

Actions and Uses Bacteriostatic, empiric in dermatitis herpetiformis.

Indications Acrodermatitis continua, dermatitis herpetiformis, selected cases of nummular eczema.

Contraindications Sulfonamide hypersensitivity impaired renal function, depressed hematopoesis.

Side Effects. Nausea, vomiting, drug eruptions photo-sensitization, crystaluria, renal irritation, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, hemolytic anemia. Appropriate urine and blood studies must be made before treatment is started and at intervals during treatment.

Directions 1.5 – 2.0 Gm. daily may be required to control the infection in acrodermatitis continua. 0.5 – 1.0 Gm. daily may suffice to control the symptoms in dermatitis herpetiformis.

142. SULFOXONE SODIUM TABLETS (N.N.R.) (DIASONE 0 1 (R) ABBOTT)

Actions and Uses Bacteriostatic empirical in dermatitis herpetiformis.

Indications Hansen s disease, selected cases of dermatitis herpetiformis.

Contraindications Impaired renal function depressed hematopoesis.

Side Effects Albuminuria, hemoglobinuria, hemolytic anemia. Appropriate urine and blood studies must be made before treatment is started and at intervals during treatment.

Directions Schedule for leprosy (U Pardo-Costello) – repeated courses of 0 10 Gm. three times a day for three weeks followed by a rest period of one week for an average total dose of 320 Gm. For dermatitis herpetiformis 0 10 Gm. once or twice daily See No 145.

Note Recent work indicates that the parent sulfone diaminodiphenylsulfone (DDS) may be more effective in leprosy than the sulfone derivatives.

VITAMINS

143. VITAMIN A 25,000 U.S P Units; 50 000 U.S.P Units
CAPSULES (AQUASOL A (R) U.S VITAMIN) N N R
Water-soluble form of natural Vitamin A (a specially processed fat free concentrate from fish liver oil) in capsule form.

144. VITAMIN A SOLUTION (AQUASOL A 15 cc ; 30 cc
(R) U.S VITAMIN ACON (R) ENDO)
Solution of water-soluble natural vitamin A in concentrations of 25,000 and *50 000 U.S.P units/cc.*

Actions and Uses No. 143 – No. 144 : Considered essential for "some particular metabolic process peculiar to all epithelial cells." Also thought to function as an oxidation-reduction catalyst.

Indications No. 143 – No. 144 Keratosis follicularis, senile keratoses, pityriasis rubra pilaris dryness and hyperkeratosis attributable to Vitamin A deficiency and for selected cases of acne vulgaris.

Directions No 143 – No. 144 100,000 – 300 000 U.S.P units for adults and 50,000 – 100,000 U.S.P units for children, daily

CAUTION Vitamin A is not an innocuous substance; toxic manifestations due to overdosage may occur The symptoms of hypervitaminosis A include painful swelling of the extremities, pruritus, hyperpigmentation, alopecia, fissures of the lips.

145. THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE (B_1) TABLETS (U.S.P.) 25.0 mg.

Actions and Uses Antiberiberi vitamin, coenzyme essential to carbohydrate metabolism, and an essential factor in the transmission of peripheral nerve impulses.

Indications Atrophic glossitis associated with sprue and pernicious anemia, neuritis associated with pellagra and herpes zoster lepra reactions.

Directions. 1 – 4 tablets daily When given orally at least 300 mg. daily in divided doses is required for lepra reactions.

146. RIBOFLAVIN (B_2) TABLETS (U.S.P) 5.0 mg.

Actions and Uses Antiriboflavinosis vitamin coenzyme

essential to carbohydrate metabolism.

Indications Ariboflavinosis, manifested by magenta tongue cheilitis follicular plugging, and seborrheic-like changes around the nose and mouth

Directions 1 tablet three times a day

147 NIACINAMIDE TABLETS (U.S P) 50 mg.

Actions and Uses Antipellagra vitamin related chemically to nicotinic acid and active in doses comparable with that of nicotinic acid.

Indications Pellagra "subclinical pellagra (generalized or regional forms of pruritus and paresthesias without the classical manifestations of nicotinic acid deficiency)

Directions 1 or 2 tablets, 4 times a day 1 gram per day in divided doses may be required initially in the treatment of pellagra.

148. NICOTINIC ACID TABLETS (U.S.P) 50 mg.

Actions and Uses Antipellagra vitamin vasodilator antipruritic part of the complex enzyme systems concerned with carbohydrate metabolism.

Indications Pellagra subclinical pellagra (see No. 147) idiopathic forms of pruritus vulvae et ani and of generalized pruritus alleviation of pruritus in dermatitis herpetiformis.

Side Effects Flushing of the skin

Directions One gram in divided doses for acute pellagra. 1 or 2 tablets every 4 hours in the other conditions listed.

149. ASCORBIC ACID (C) TABLETS 100 0 mg.; 500 0 mg.
(U.S.P.)

Actions and Uses Antiscurvy vitamin. Essential for the formation of intercellular ground substance bone and cartilage, and for wound repair

Indications Prevention and treatment of scurvy purpura attributable to vitamin C deficiency decubitus ulcers. Prolonged administration of salicylates may induce a vitamin C deficiency

Directions. 1—4 tablets a day

150. CALCIFEROL (D_2) CAPSULES (U.S.P) 50 000 U

Actions and Uses. Antirachitic vitamin, empiric for some forms of cutaneous tuberculosis.

Indications Lupus vulgaris tuberculosis colliquativa (scrofuloderma).

Contraindications Cardiovascular and renal disease pregnancy granuloma annulare

Side Effects Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain fatigue, albuminuria, hypercalcemia, euphoria.

Directions. 1 capsule 3 times a day to be taken before meals. May be used alone or in conjunction with dihydrostreptomycin therapy See No 173.

151. MENADIONE (K) TABLETS (U.S.P) 5.0 mg.

Actions and Uses Essential for the formation of prothrombin.

Indications Obstructive jaundice primary hepatic disease purpura associated with sprue and ulcerative colitis physiologic hypothrombinaemia of the newborn, prolonged administration of salicylates

and barbiturates.

Directions 1 – 2 tablets a day Bile salts (0 03 – 0 2 Gm.) should be administered concomitantly in cases of prothrombin deficiency due to biliary obstruction.

152. THERAPEUTIC FORMULA CAPSULES (THERAGRAN (R) SQUIBB)

Vitamin A	25,000 U.S P units
Vitamin D	1 000 U S.P units
Thiamine hydrochloride	5.0 mg.
Riboflavin	5.0 mg.
Niacinamide	150 0 mg.
Ascorbic acid	150 0 mg.

Actions and Uses Multivitamin preparation for chronic deficiency states.

Indications Chronic alcoholism, acne rosacea, nutritional eczemas glossodynia, Sjögren s syndrome

Directions 1 – 2 capsules daily

153. VITAMIN B AND C SYRUP (VITIKON (R) UPJOHN)

Thiamine hydrochloride	2.0 mg.
Riboflavin	3.0 mg
Ascorbic acid	100 0 mg.
Nicotinamide	30 0 mg.

per teaspoonful (4 cc.) of syrup

Actions and Uses Multivitamin solution for chronic deficiency states.

Ind ronic alcoholism acne rosacea, czemas glossodynia, Sjogren s

ablespoonfuls daily

154. VITAMIN B COMPLEX WITH DESICCATED LIVER CAPSULES (MARPLEX (R) MARVIN R. THOMPSON)

Thiamin hydrochloride	2.5 mg.
Riboflavin	5.0 mg.
Niacinamide	25.0 mg.
Pyridoxine hydrochloride	0.5 mg.
Calcium pantothenol	5.0 mg.
Desiccated liver (defatted)	250.0 mg.
Yeast concentrate	25.0 mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	1.5 mg.
Folic acid	1.5 mg.
Inositol	50 0 mg.
Choline dihydrogen citrate	50 0 mg.

Actions and Uses Multivitamin preparation for chronic deficiency states.

Indications Multiple deficiency states, acne rosacea, nutritional eczemas glossodynia, Sjögren s syndrome

Directions 1 or 2 capsules daily

MISCELLANEOUS

155. BENZAZOLINE TABLETS (PRISCOLINE (R) CIBA) 25 mg.

Actions and Uses Vasodilator analgesic (relieving pain by reducing angiospasm)

Indications Raynaud s disease, diabetic and arteriosclerotic ulcers, hypertensive arteriolarsclerotic ulcers, acrosclerosis associated with Raynaud s phenomenon.

Contraindications Collapse and shock. To be used with caution in patients with peptic ulcer and coronary heart disease

Side Effects Flushing, formication feeling of warmth

Directions 1 or 2 tablets every 3 or 4 hours.

156. BISTRIMATE TABLETS (R) (CARROLL DUNHAM, SMITH) N.N R

Each tablet contains 410 mg. of sodium bismuth triglycollamate equivalent to 75 mg. of metallic bismuth

Actions and Uses Antiluetic, alterative. Effective in those conditions that respond to parenteral bismuth therapy

Indications Chronic discoid lupus erythematosus lichen planus combined with penicillin and oxyphenarsine hydrochloride (Mapharsen (R) Parke-Davis) in the treatment of syphilis See No 177

Contraindications Impaired kidney function, albuminuria.

Side Effects Nausea vomiting, diarrhea, stomatitis trigeminal neuralgia albuminuria.

Directions 1 or 2 tablets after meals 3 times a day

157 CALCIUM GLUCONATE TABLETS (U.S.P) 1 0

Actions and Uses To decrease capillary permeability and irritability

Indications Urticaria, dermographism, lichen urticatus prurigo lymphatica.

Contraindications Digitalized individuals.

Directions 1 tablet before meals 3 times a day

158. CASCARA SAGRADA TABLETS (U.S.P.) 0.3

Actions and Uses Vegetable cathartic.

Indications Alleviation of constipation particularly when associated with acne vulgaris and chronic urticaria. May be used as a substitute for phenolphthalein in phenolphthalein-sensitive patients.

Directions. 1 or 2 tablets as needed.

159 FOWLER'S SOLUTION (DILUTED)

Potassium arsenite solution	10 0
Peppermint water to make	30.0

Label. No repeat.

*FOWLER'S SOLUTION (N.F.)

Arsenic trioxide	1.0
Potassium bicarbonate	0 76
Alcohol	3.0
Distilled water to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Stimulant, "alterative, cytotoxic in large doses.

Indications Dermatitis herpetiformis selected cases of lichen planus, psoriasis and nummular eczema; distinctive exudative discoid and lichenoid chronic dermatosis (Sulzberger and Garbe)

Contraindications Impaired renal or hepatic function.

Side Effects Nausea, diarrhea, puffiness about the eyes tingling of the fingers and toes, leukopenia, albuminuria. Possible delayed effects after prolonged use are: hepatic cirrhosis arsenical pigmentation, arsenical keratoses, and superficial epitheliomas.

Directions An initial dose of three minims diluted in a 1/4 tumblerful of water is taken after meals three

times daily. Given in ascending doses, adding three minims each day (i. e. one minim to the after-meal dose) until the first signs or symptoms of intolerance appear. After an interval one or two new "courses" can be permitted if necessary.

Caution. To avoid self-medication, mark prescription: DO NOT REPEAT.

160 GLUTAMIC ACID HYDROCHLORIDE CAP. (N.F.) 0.3
(ACIDULIN (R) LILLY; ACIDORIDE (R) ABBOTT)

Each capsule hydrolyzes to the equivalent of ten minims of dilute hydrochloric acid.

Actions and Uses. To replace, at least in part, the lack of natural hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice for the improvement of digestion and nutrition.

Indications. Acne rosacea, nutritional eczemas, senile pruritus attributable to impaired nutrition, Sjogren syndrome, Plummer-Vinson syndrome.

Contraindications. Gastric and duodenal ulcers.

Directions. 2 or 3 capsules 3 times a day to be taken before and during meals.

161 HYDROCHLORIC ACID SOLUTION

Diluted hydrochloric acid (U.S.P.)	60.0
Raspberry syrup to make	120.0

Dose: 4 cc. (1 teaspoonful)

Actions and Uses. To replace, at least in part, the lack of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice; for the improvement of digestion and nutrition.

Indications. As for No. 160.

Contraindications. As for No. 160.

Directions. Dilute 1 teaspoonful in 1/4 tumblerful of water Sip during meals through a straw or drinking tube.

162. YELLOW MERCUROUS IODIDE TABLETS (N.F.) 0.016 (gr 1/4)

Actions and Uses. Mode of action in verrucae planae is not well understood.

Indications: Principally for juvenile warts.

Contraindications: Albuminuria impaired renal function.

Directions. 1 tablet after meals, three times a day Continuance longer than one week or ten days is generally inadvisable.

163. METHANTHELINE BROMIDE TABLETS (BANTHINE (R) SEARLE) 50 mg.

Actions and Uses. Anticholinergic agent used to reduce hyperidrosis.

Indications Dyshidrotic eczemas of the hands and feet, hyperidrosis, sweat retention syndrome (anhidrosis) exacerbations of atopic dermatitis attributable to heat or perspiration.

Contraindications Patients with prostatic hypertrophy must be regularly examined, and questioned re retention of urine.

Side Effects Blurring of vision, difficulty of urination, dryness of the mouth, bromoderma.

Directions. 1 or 2 tablets every 4 to 6 hours.

164. SODIUM BICARBONATE TABLETS (U.S.P.) 0.6

Actions and Uses To counteract hyperacidity of the

gastric contents and urine to combat crystalluria when sulfonamide therapy is administered, and to alkalinize the urine when salicylates are prescribed

Indications For administration in conjunction with sulfonamide or salicylates.

Directions 1 or 2 tablets taken most conveniently in a glass of carbonated water

165. SODIUM CHLORIDE TABLETS (ENTERIC COATED) 1.0

Actions and Uses To replace loss of sodium chloride resulting for excessive perspiration and to displace and iodides from the tissues

Indications Bromodermas and iododermas.

Contraindications Hypertension and renal disturbances.

Directions 2 to 4 tablets after meals.

166. POTASSIUM CHLORIDE TABLETS (ENTERIC COATED) 0 3

Actions and Uses To replace potassium loss resulting from increased urinary excretion following the administration of corticotropic hormone (No. 182) or cortisone (No 132)

Indications Adjuvant to cortisone and ACTH therapy

Directions 1—2 tablets 3 times daily

167 SATURATED POTASSIUM IODIDE SOLUTION (N F)

Potassium iodide	100 0
Sodium thiosulfate	0.05
Distilled water to make	100 0

Actions and Uses Antifungal antiphlogistic agent effective in chronic fibrinous and granulomatous

inflammatory processes

Indications. Deep mycoses e.g. actinomycosis sporotrichosis, blastomycosis; tertiary syphilis.

Contraindications Iododerma and bromoderma.

Side Effects Papular acneform, and fungating eruptions in hypersensitive individuals. Iodism after prolonged use characterized by a pain over the brow with coryza, salivation oral fetor acneform and hemorrhagic bullous eruptions.

Directions Initial doses of 1 cc. three times a day may be increased gradually to 4 cc. three times a day if well tolerated (15–60 m.)

Additional Suggestions Administration of small doses (0.1 or 0.2 cc. 3 times a day for 2 or 3 days) may be used as a diagnostic test in doubtful cases of dermatitis herpetiformis. An exacerbation of symptoms may be interpreted as supportive evidence of the latter.

168. QUINACRINE HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS 100 mg. (U.S.P.) (ATABRINE (R) WINTHROP STEARNS)

Actions and Uses Antimalarial agent anti-infective reduces light sensitivity of the skin which may explain the beneficial effect in lupus erythematosus.

Indications Chronic discoid lupus erythematosus; acute disseminated lupus erythematosus (?); light sensitive eruptions e.g. xeroderma pigmentosum (?).

Side Effects Yellow to brown staining of the skin which persists for many weeks after the medication is stopped, headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. More serious side effects, though uncommon, are

known to occur: lichenoid dermatitis, exfoliative dermatitis eczematous eruptions "sweat retention syndrome, psychoses polyneuritis, aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis and corneal opacities Appropriate blood studies must be made before treatment is started and at intervals during treatment.

Directions 1 tablet 2–3 times daily until the skin is stained A maintenance dose of 100 mg. daily thereafter may be required.

169 POISON IVY PLANT OLEORESIN (R) (GRAHAM LAB.)

Solution of poison ivy oleoresin in corn oil in dilutions of 1:100, 1:50 and 1:25.

Actions and Uses For oral *preseasonal* desensitization therapy The immunity conferred is certainly not complete and its very existence is questioned by many authorities

Indications For *preseasonal* administration in patients exhibiting a marked hypersensitivity to rhus toxin. *Not recommended for mild cases*

Contraindications During an episode of rhus dermatitis.

Side Effects Cheilitis, pruritus ani generalized pruritus flare-up of areas previously affected by rhus dermatitis.

Directions A tentative schedule of dosage is furnished with each package. Modifications depend on the subject s tolerance.

170 RAGWEED PLANT OLEORESIN (R) (GRAHAM LAB.)

Solution of ragweed oleoresin in corn oil in dilutions of 1:100 1:50 and 1:25.

Actions and Uses For oral preseasonal desensitization therapy The immunity conferred is not complete.

Indications. Ragweed *dermatitis* which is usually seasonal but may persist or occur throughout the year

Contraindications Coseasonal therapy

Directions. A tentative schedule of dosage is furnished with each package. Modifications depend on the subject s tolerance.

CAUTION Ragweed dermatitis due to the oleoresin is not to be confused with hay fever due to ragweed pollen.

B – MEDICAMENTS FOR PARENTERAL USE

ANTIBIOTICS

171. CRYSTALLINE PENICILLIN G (U.S.P) 100,000 U./cc.

Actions and Uses. Effective antibiotic.

Indications Local infiltration of boils, carbuncles abscesses, and infected sebaceous cysts to avert suppuration, and for patients sensitive to procaine penicillin.

Contraindications Penicillin-sensitive patients.

Administration. Aqueous solution for subcutaneous use. 1 – 2 cc., depending on the size of the lesion, is injected subcutaneously at the periphery and into the lesion. Aseptic precautions must be taken. The treatment may be repeated once or twice at daily intervals.

172. PROCAINE PENICILLIN G IN OIL WITH 2% ALUMINUM MONOSTEARATE – 300 000 U COMBINED WITH 100 000 U OF POTASSIUM PENICILLIN G/cc. (N N R) (LILLY; PARKE DAVIS)

Actions and Uses Procaine penicillin provides sustained penicillin activity for 24 hours and potassium penicillin G provides the initial flooding action '

Indications Infections caused by penicillin-sensitive organisms e.g. gonococci, streptococci staphylococci and spirochetes, early stages of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans

Contraindications Procaine- and penicillin-sensitive patients moniliasis, dermatophytosis, and dermatophytids.

Side Effects Allergic reactions: urticaria serum sickness-like manifestations ids stomatitis moniliasis after prolonged use

Administration. For intramuscular use only

Schedule For gonorrhea. 1 or 2 injections for uncomplicated acute cases Treatment must be prolonged and intensified in the presence of keratoderma blenorrhagicum.

For syphilis 2 cc. daily for 10 days in early and latent cases. A second or third course is indicated for serologic or clinical relapse, combined with heavy metals as suggested by the U S. Public Health Service.

For pyogenic infections 1 or 2 cc. daily the amount and number of doses depending on the severity of the infection.

173. DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN SULFATE (U.S.P.) (MERCK SQUIBB)

20 cc. vials containing the equivalent of 1.0 Gm. (1,000 000 U.) of streptomycin base.

Actions and Uses Limited range antibiotic

Indications Certain forms of cutaneous tuberculosis e.g. lupus vulgaris, scrofuloderma, tuberculosis colliquativa (may be used alone or alternately with courses of vitamin D_2(No. 150), alternately with courses of a sulfone (No. 142) in leprosy; rhinoscleroma; may be combined with aureomycin (No. 122) in resistant cases of granuloma inguinale.

Contraindications: Impaired renal function.

Side Effects. Kidney irritation: proteinuria, hematuria; vestibular and auditory dysfunctions: vertigo, tinnitus; paresthesias of the face, headache gastric disturbances, cutaneous manifestations Some patients seem to tolerate streptomycin sulfate more readily than dihydrostreptomycin.

Administration. For intramuscular use only in concentrations of 250 to 500 mg./cc. of sterile distilled water or of isotonic sodium chloride solution. Average dose for adults – 1 to 2 Gm., for children 45 mg./K. daily Urinalyses, audiometric, and caloric stimulation tests are performed while patients are undergoing treatment. In the latter test, the auditory canal is irrigated with cold water (15° to 20° C.) as the head is held at a 30° angle Development of nystagmus within 90 seconds is evidence of normal vestibular function.

ANTIHISTAMINICS

174 BENADRYL SOLUTION (R) (PARKE DAVIS)

Steri vials containing 10 cc. of solution each cc. with 10 mg. benadryl hydrochloride.

Actions and Uses Histamine antagonist, antispasmodic, antipruritic

Indications Urticaria, angioneurotic edema serum sickness atopic dermatitis intractable forms of localized and generalized pruritus

Contraindications Myocardial disease, epilepsy

Side Effects Drowsiness, gastrointestinal irritation.

Administration. For intramuscular or intravenous use. 1 to 5 cc. is the average dose *to be repeated as* needed.

Caution. Avoid barbiturates and opiates.

BIOLOGICALS

175. SMALL POX VACCINE (U.S.P)

Actions and Uses *To induce active immunization against* small pox. Repeated vaccinations with cowpox virus appear to prevent or lessen the tendency to recurrences of herpes simplex and aphthous stomatitis

Indications Recurrent herpes simplex and recurrent aphthous *stomatitis*

Contraindications Subjects and individuals in intimate contact with patients with thermal burns exudative and pruritic eruptions e.g. atopic dermatitis and infantile eczema.

Administration. Regardless of "immune reactions" vaccinations may be repeated at monthly intervals, and tri-monthly or semi-annually thereafter in cases of recurrent herpes simplex and aphthous stomatitis.

HEAVY METALS

176. SODIUM ARSENATE SOLUTION

Sodium arsenate	1.0
Phenol	2.0
Sterile distilled water to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Stimulant, "alterative," cytotoxic in large doses.

Indications Malignant lymphomata, e. g. mycosis fungoides chronic lymphatic leukemia, dermatitis herpetiformis, psoriasisiform and lymphoblastoma-like forms of distinctive exudative discoid and lichenoid chronic dermatosis (Sulzberger-Garbe) lichen planus, pemphigus.

Contraindications. Renal or hepatic dysfunction.

Side Effects Early toxic manifestations: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; numbness and tingling of the fingers and toes albuminuria, leukopenia, edema of the eyelids.

Late toxic manifestations: arsenical melanosis, punctate and diffuse keratoderma of palms and soles epitheliomas.

Administration. For subcutaneous use in ascending doses, starting with an initial dose of 0.2 cc. followed

by daily increments of 0 06 cc. until the first manifestations of intolerance appear More than two or three courses of the drug is generally not desirable.

177 OXOPHENARSINE HYDROCHLORIDE 0.045, 0.06
(MAPHARSEN (R) PARKE DAVIS)

Actions and Uses Antiluetic cytotoxic in large doses

Indications May be combined with penicillin and bismuth in the treatment of early, relapsing, and late cases of syphilis, also for selected cases of pemphigus, chronic discoid lupus erythematosus and lichen planus

Contraindications Renal or hepatic dysfunction.

Side Effects Renal irritation, bone marrow depression cutaneous manifestations of hypersensitivity (pruritus, fixed eruptions exfoliative dermatitis)

Administration For intravenous use only The usual adult dose is 0 04 to 0 06 Gm on the basis of 1 mg / k. Initial doses should be smaller until the patient s tolerance has been established.

178 BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE SUSPENSION (U S P)*
(ABBOTT)

Bismuth subsalicylate	13.0
Chlorobutanol	3.0
Peanut oil to make	100.0

Actions and Uses Antiluetic antibacterial reticulo-endothelial system stimulant? adrenocortical stimulant?

Indications May be combined with penicillin (No. 172) and mapharsen (No. 177) in the treatment of early relapsing *and late lues* also for chronic discoid and chronic

disseminated lupus erythematosus, lichen planus, granuloma annulare, sarcoidosis multiple warts.

Contraindications Renal impairment.

Side Effects Bismuth line, stomatitis, albuminuria. A urinalysis should be made before treatment is begun and at intervals during therapy

Administration. For intramuscular use only One to two cc. once a week in courses not exceeding 8 to 12 injections.

*The average preparation contains 62% – 66% of cationic bismuth.

179 GOLD AND SODIUM THIOSULFATE SOLUTION (N.F.) (ABBOTT)

*Gold sodium thiosulfate 0.01; 0.025; 0.05/
Sterile distilled water to make 10.0 cc.

Actions and Uses. Manner in which gold produces its effect is not known — bacteriostatic? reticulo-endothelial system stimulant? adrenocortical stimulant?

Indications Chronic discoid and disseminated lupus erythematosus psoriasis arthropathica.

Contraindications Diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Side Effects. Albuminuria; leukopenia, agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia; pruritus, urticaria, papular vesicular scarlatiniform and exfoliative eruptions, photosensitization, generalized pigmentation and toxic hepatitis after prolonged use. A urinalysis and blood count should be done before treatment is started and at regular intervals during the course of therapy

Administration. For intravenous or intramuscular use To be given at weekly intervals starting with an initial dose of 0 005 Gm. Increments of 0 005 Gm. per injection may be made until a maximum dose of 0 05 Gm. is reached. The total dose should not exceed 1 0 – 1 5 Gm In the event of *mild* reactions treatment may be temporarily discontinued and resumed after an interval

*A crystalline salt containing 37 4% of metallic gold.

180 ORGANIC GOLD INJECTION (SOLGANAL (R) SCHERING) *N N R*

*Aurothioglucose	0 05
Sesame oil to make	1.5

Actions and Uses As in No. 178.

Indications As in No. 178.

Contraindications As in No. 179

Side Effects As in No 179.

Administration. For intramuscular use only Dose and intervals as in No. 179

*A compound containing 50% of metallic gold.

181 TARTAR EMETIC SOLUTION (U S.P) (ABBOTT)

Antimony and potassium tartrate	0 05
Sterile distilled water to make	5.0

Actions and Uses Trypanosomicidal emetic.

Indications Trypanosomiasis, kala-azar granuloma inguinale, trichinosis, granuloma coccidioides tumor stage of mycosis fungoides.

Contraindications Coronary or myocardial disease.

Side Effects. Depressant action on heart muscle

lowering of blood pressure, cramplike sensations in the arm during or immediately after injection. Electrocardiographic tracings should be obtained before and during the course of treatment.

Administration. For intravenous use only. Injections may be given semi or thrice weekly starting with an initial dose of 0.01 Gm. and increasing by 0.01 Gm. until a maximum dose of 0.05 Gm is reached. The total number of injections and the interval depend on the indication and the patient s tolerance.

HORMONES

182. CORTICOTROPIC HORMONE (ACTH) (N.N.R.) (ARMOUR, WILSON)

5 cc. vials containing 10 mg. 15 mg., 25 mg. 40 mg. and 50 mg./cc.

Actions and Uses. Adrenocortical stimulant effecting increased secretion of steroid hormones by the adrenal cortex. The therapeutic and physiologic effects are said to be due to the elaboration of increased amounts of cortisone (Compound F 11 dehydro-17-hydroxycorticosterone).

Indications Psoriasis arthropathica, pemphigus, erythema multiforme bullosum, acute lupus erythematosus disseminatus, drug reactions, angioneurotic edema, severe forms of contact dermatitis, intractable forms of atopic dermatitis, among others.

Contraindications Must be used with caution in patients

with latent or active peptic ulcers in diabetics, psychopathic and hypertensive individuals, cardiac disease and in the presence of latent or active infections e g tuberculosis.

Side Effects Sodium and water retention glycosuria, increased insulin requirement (additional insulin must be administered to diabetics) euphoria, psychotic manifestations. After prolonged use, hirsutism, moon facies acne striae.

Administration. For intramuscular or intravenous use (slow drip in 5% glucose) The therapeutic potency of the latter method is approximately 10 times greater than the former Dosage and duration of treatment depends on the indication the clinical response and tolerance. For maintenance therapy when indicated corticotropic hormone may be continued or cortisone may be used. Close supervision during therapy and for some time after treatment has been discontinued has to be maintained. When indicated sodium intake should be restricted to less than 1 Gm./day and potassium chloride 2–4 Gm./day (No. 165) may be administered to prevent or correct hypopotassemia.

183 ACTHAR GEL (R) (ARMOUR) 20 U /cc.; 40 U /cc

5 cc vials of highly purified corticotropin in gelatin with 1/2% phenol added

Actions and Uses As in No 182.

Indications As in No 182.

Contraindications As in No 182.

Side Effects As in No 182.

Administration. For intramuscular use only The average

dose is 40-60 units once or twice daily the duration of treatment and maintenance dose depending on the indication. See No 182.

SCLEROSING SOLUTION

184. SOAP TYPE SCLEROSING SOLUTION (N.N R.)
(SYLNASOL (R) SEARLE)

*Sodium psylliate	3.0
Sterile distilled water to make	60.0

Actions and Uses Sclerosing and fibrous tissue proliferating agent.

Indications Varicositities

Administration. 0.5 – 2.0 cc. is injected at the site of each varicocele Not more than 5 or 6 cc. should be injected at any one time.

*Sodium salts of fatty acids from psyllium seed.

SYMPATHOMIMETIC DRUGS

185. EPINEPHRINE SOLUTION 1:1,000 (U.S P.)

Epinephrine hydrochloride	0 03
Sterile distilled water to make	30.0

Actions and Uses Vasoconstriction, circulatory stimulant, antispasmodic for bronchial paroxysms.

Indications Anaphylactoid shock, circulatory collapse, angioneurotic edema, giant urticaria.

Contraindications Must be used with extreme caution in the presence of myocardial disease.

Administration. Average dose for subcutaneous use is 0.3 – 0.5 cc.

186. EPINEPHRINE IN OIL INJECTION 1:500 (U.S.P.)

Epinephrine	2.0 mg.
Peanut oil to make	1.0

Actions and Uses Delayed but prolonged effect as compared with the aqueous solution of the drug (No. 185).

Indications Urticaria, angioneurotic edema serum-sickness, bronchial asthma.

Contraindications Aged patients, patients with myocardial disease or hypertension because of the pressor effect.

Administration. For intramuscular use only 0.2 cc. to 1.0 cc. may be administered every 8 – 16 hours. The initial dose should not exceed 0.5 cc.

VITAMINS

187. THIAMINE CHLORIDE (B_1) SOLUTION (U.S.P.) 10%
(MERRILL, SQUIBB)

Thiamin chloride	3.0
Sterile isotonic saline solution	30.0

Actions and Uses Antiberiberi vitamin coenzyme required for normal carbohydrate metabolism.

Indications Lepra reactions neuritis of pellagra,

glossodynia attributable to vitamin B deficiencies, Hunterian tongue (pernicious anemia)- neuritic pain associated with herpes zoster (?).

Administration. For intramuscular or intravenous use. The dose varies from 5 to 150 mg. per injection. If given intravenously inject slowly and cautiously The parenteral administration of B_1 is generally preferable to the oral route in the management of lepra reactions.

CAUTION Severe anaphylactic reactions shock and deaths have been reported from the intravenous injection of 100 mg./cc.

168. VITAMIN B COMPLEX SOLUTION (COMBEX (R) PARKE DAVIS) 10 0 cc.

Each cc. contains thiamin 10 mg., riboflavin 0 33, niacinamide 10 mg. panthothenic acid (sodium salt) 4 mg., dissolved in liver extract 2 U.S.P units/cc.

Actions and Uses Treatment and prevention of vitamin B_1 and nicotinic acid deficiencies in persons who are unable to utilize these factors when taken orally

Indications. Acne rosacea, nutritional macrocytic anemias glossitis associated with sprue, pellagra, the Plummer-Vinson and Sjögren syndromes.

Contraindications Liver extract-sensitive individuals.

Administration. For intramuscular use. 1 cc. daily or semi weekly depending on the severity of the disease.

169 VITAMIN B_{12} CONCENTRATE (RUBRAMIN (R) SQUIBB, VITAMIN B_{12} INJECTION WYETH 50 μ /cc.

Actions and Uses Induces a hematologic response in

Indications Anaphylactoid shock, circulatory collapse, angioneurotic edema, giant urticaria.

Contraindications Must be used with extreme caution in the presence of myocardial disease

Administration. Average dose for subcutaneous use is 0.3 – 0.5 cc.

186. EPINEPHRINE IN OIL INJECTION 1:500 (U.S.P.)

Epinephrine	2.0 mg
Peanut oil to make	1 0

Actions and Uses Delayed but prolonged effect as compared with the aqueous solution of the drug (No. 185)

Indications Urticaria, angioneurotic edema serum-sickness bronchial asthma.

Contraindications Aged patients, patients with myocardial disease or hypertension because of the pressor effect.

Administration. For intramuscular use only 0 2 cc. to 1.0 cc. *may be administered every 8 – 16 hours* The initial dose should not exceed 0 5 cc

VITAMINS

187 THIAMINE CHLORIDE (B_1) SOLUTION (U.S.P.) 10% (MERRILL, SQUIBB)

Thiamin chloride	3.0
Sterile isotonic saline solution	30.0

Actions and Uses Antiberiberi vitamin coenzyme required for normal carbohydrate metabolism.

Indications Lepra reactions neuritis of pellagra,

Benzyl benzoate	0.9
Peanut oil to make	4.5 cc

Actions and Uses Antilewisite detoxifying agent for heavy metal poisoning or allergic reactions due to inorganic and organic forms of arsenic, gold, chrome, and mercury

Indications Exfoliative dermatitis toxic encephalitis jaundice aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis and thrombocytopenia secondary to arsenic, gold, or mercury

Contraindications To be used with caution in hypertensives.

Side Effects Elevation of systolic and diastolic pressure nausea, vomiting, headache, burning and tingling sensations of the mouth throat, eyes and extremities lacrimation and salivation, constriction of throat and chest, abscesses at the sites of injection.

Administration. For intramuscular use 4 to 6 injections at 4 hour intervals are given the first 2 days 2–4 injections on the third and fourth days and 1–2 injections daily thereafter for approximately 10 days depending on the severity of the manifestations. The average dose per injection is 2.5 mg./K.

192. CALCIUM GLUCONATE INJECTION (U.S.P.)

Calcium gluconate	1.0
Other calcium salts	0.05
Sterile distilled water to make	10.0

Actions and Uses Depression of neuromuscular hyperirritability and reduction of capillary permeability

patients suffering from pernicious anemia and from certain other macrocytic anemias

Indications Pernicious anemia some cases of chronic discoid and acute disseminated lupus erythematosus.

Administration. For intramuscular use. The average dose for patients with pernicious anemia is 15 – 30 μ daily for one week, followed with an average maintenance dose of 30 to 50 μ twice a month 15 – 30 μ twice weekly is the average recommended dose for lupus erythematosus.

190 VITAMIN C SOLUTION (CEVALIN (R) LILLY CENOLATE (R) ABBOTT) 1.0

Actions and Uses Antiscorbutic vitamin. Lessens capillary permeability and fragility attributable to a lack of vitamin C and enhances wound healing of vitamin C depleted tissues.

Indications For severe vitamin C deficiencies and where persistent vomiting or diarrhea preclude adequate utilization when given orally

Administration. For intravenous intramuscular or subcutaneous use Absorption and utilization is considered somewhat more efficient with the intramuscular route and is therefore usually preferable Daily doses of 1 – 2 Gm. may be employed.

MISCELLANEOUS

191 DIMERCAPROL (BAL) INJECTION (U S P) (HYNSON WESTCOTT & DUNING)

Dithiopropanol 0 45

194. HISTAMINE PHOSPHATE INJECTION (U.S.P.) (ABBOTT)

Histamine phosphate	0.02
Sterile distilled water	20.0

Actions and Uses. Vasodilatation, stimulation of gastric, salivary and pancreatic secretions, induction of smooth muscle contraction. Used in certain allergic diseases to "desensitize" patients to histamine and histamine-like substances supposedly responsible for the allergic response.

Indications: Chronic urticaria, allergic reactions to insulin, hypersensitiveness to cold, recurrent attacks of angioneurotic edema, urticaria factitia.

Side Effects. Flushing, headache, constriction of the chest, fall in blood pressure erythema and whealing at the site of injection.

Administration. For subcutaneous use beginning with 0.025 cc. and increasing daily by 0.025 until 0.1 is reached. Increments of 0.05 cc. may be made thereafter until the first manifestations of intolerance appear. A maximum dose of 1.0 cc. per injection may be administered if well tolerated.

195. LIVER EXTRACT (CRUDE) (U.S.P.) (MARVIN R. THOMPSON PARKE DAVIS) 2 U./cc.

Actions and Uses. Hematopoietic stimulant, detoxifying agent, excellent source of nicotinic acid and other vitamin B factors including B_{12}.

Indications. Nutritional macrocytic anemias, mild toxic manifestations due to heavy metals, selected cases of chronic discoid and acute disseminated lupus erythematosus.

Indications Urticaria, angioneurotic edema, pruritic dermatoses.

Contraindications Digitalized individuals

Side Effects Flush and peripheral vasodilatation particularly if administered rapidly by the intravenous route.

Administration. For intravenous use May also be injected intramuscularly in adults but not in infants or small children. Injections to 5–10 cc. may be administered once or twice weekly

*U.S P permissible impurities.

193. CALCIBRONAT (R) SOLUTION (SANDOZ) 10 cc.

Each ampule contains 1 24 Gm. of calcium-bromido-galactogluconate

Actions and Uses The combinate of calcium and bromine affords a synergistic sedative action Bromide is a central nervous system depressant. For the action of calcium see No 192.

Indications Urticaria angioneurotic edema pruritic dermatoses.

Contraindications Digitalized individuals.

Side Effects Flush and peripheral vasodilatation if administered rapidly by the intravenous route.

Administration. For intramuscular or intravenous use. A maximum of 10 cc. once or twice weekly for approximately 8–10 injections is suggested.

CAUTION Bromide intoxication characterized by fever headache stupor delusions hallucinations, nausea, vomiting may occur if excessive amounts are administered.

SECTION III: ARTICLES FOR CLINIC USE

Contraindications Liver extract hypersensitivity
Administration. For intramuscular use One or two cc. twice weekly

196. SURAMIN SODIUM INJECTION (U S.P) 1 0
(NAPHURIDE (R) WINTHROP STEARNS)
Sodium salt of symmetric bis (meta-aminobenzoyl meta-aminoparamethylbenzoyl 1 naphthyl amino 4:6:8 trisulfonic-acid) carbamide Synonymous with Germanin (R)

Actions and Uses Trypanosomicidal the action in pemphigus is not well understood.

Indications Refractory cases of pemphigus vulgaris.

Contraindications Impaired renal function

Side Effects Albuminuria hemoglobinuria, hemolytic anemia, chills fever headaches nausea pruritus conjunctivitis, stomatitis. Daily urinalyses frequent blood pressure readings and blood counts are indicated indicated.

Administration. For intravenous or intramuscular use Must be freshly prepared. The solution is prepared by sprinkling the powder on sterile distilled water In treatment of pemphigus an initial dose of 0 5 Gm. followed by doses of 1 Gm at intervals of 3 – 5 days, up to a maximum total dose of 10 or 12 Gm. may be used.

Contraindications Liver extract hypersensitivity
Administration. For intramuscular use. One or two cc , twice weekly

196. SURAMIN SODIUM INJECTION (U S P) 1 0
(NAPHURIDE (R) WINTHROP STEARNS)

Sodium salt of symmetric bis (meta-aminobenzoyl meta-aminoparamethylbenzoyl 1 naphthyl amino 4:6:8 trisulfonic-acid) carbamide. Synonymous with Germanin (R)

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and/or immunologically related fungi
A 1:30 dilution is used for skin testing.

201. OLD TUBERCULIN KOCH (O.T.K.) (U.S.P.)
Concentrated antigen, prepared according to direction of the National Institute of Health and supplied by the local Board of Health Station.
For skin testing in the differential diagnosis of tuberculoderma and sarcoidosis. Freshly prepared serial dilutions of 1:1,000,000 to 1:100 are used.

CAUTERIZING AGENTS

202. ACID NITRATE OF MERCURY SOLUTION (N.F. IV)

Red mercuric oxide	40.0
Nitric acid	45.0
Water to make	100.0

Chemical cauterizing agent used in the treatment of basal cell epitheliomas (Sherwell method). The acid is applied after the lesion is removed with a skin curette under local anesthesia. Sodium bicarbonate is applied directly after an eschar has formed to neutralize further action of the acid.

Contains 11% free nitric acid.

203. LIQUEFIED PHENOL (U.S.P.)
Cauterizing agent and local irritant used in alopecia

The articles in this section are ordered through or are prepared by the pharmacy for use in the various subdivisions in the out patient clinic e g surgery allergy and treatment sections. Their selection is surveyed by the formulary committee as are all other items in the pharmacopeia.

BIOLOGICALS

197 DUCREY VACCINE (LEDERLE)

Suspension of killed *Hemophilus ducreyi* (streptobacillus of Ducrey) prepared for skin testing

Used in the differential diagnosis of chancroid.

198 LYGRANUM (R) S.T and CONTROLS S.T (SQUIBB)

Lymphogranuloma venereum antigen of chick embryo prepared for skin testing.

Used in the differential diagnosis of lymphogranuloma venereum.

199 OIDIOMYCIN (UNDILUTED) (ARLINGTON)

Antigen prepared from cultures of *Candida albicans*

A 1:100 dilution is used for skin testing.

200 TRICHOPHYTIN (UNDILUTED) (ARLINGTON)

Antigen prepared from cultures of *Trichophytons*

and/or immunologically related fungi.
A 1:30 dilution is used for skin testing.

201. OLD TUBERCULIN KOCH (O T.K.) (U.S.P.)
Concentrated antigen, prepared according to direction of the National Institute of Health and supplied by the local Board of Health Station.
For skin testing in the differential diagnosis of tuberculoderma and sarcoidosis. Freshly prepared serial dilutions of 1:1,000,000 to 1:100 are used.

CAUTERIZING AGENTS

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Water to make	100.0

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Contains 11% free nitric acid.

203. LIQUEFIED PHENOL (U.S.P.)
Cauterizing agent and local irritant used in alopecia

areata and in the treatment of acne scarring. The action may be arrested by neutralization with ethyl alcohol (U S.P 95%)

204. MONOCHLORACETIC ACID SOLUTION (SATURATED)

To prepare add 6 drops of distilled water to 1 Gm of monochloracetic acid crystals (Merck)

Cauterizing agent, more potent than saturated trichloracetic acid solution, used principally in the treatment of warts. To be applied carefully with a cotton-tipped applicator Excessive action may be arrested by neutralization with water

205. SILVER NITRATE SOLUTION 5%, 10%.

Silver nitrate	5.0	10 0
Distilled water to make	100 0	

Cauterizing agent for fissures aphthous lesions and excessive granulation tissue To be applied once daily with a cotton-tipped applicator until the lesions heal

206. TOUGHENED SILVER NITRATE STICKS (N N R.) (ARZOL (R) TAPPAN ZEE SURGICAL CO)

Applicators tipped with silver nitrate. Moisten with distilled water then apply to affected area. Used to destroy exuberant granulation tissue and as a styptic.

207 TRICHLORACETIC ACID SOLUTION (SATURATED) (U.S.P)

To prepare, add 2 drops of distilled water to 1 Gm. of trichloracetic acid crystals (Merck)

Cauterizing agent used to reduce xanthelasma, seborrheic keratoses, keratotic nevi warts. Apply carefully with a cotton-tipped applicator. Excessive action may be arrested by neutralization with water

DRESSINGS AND BANDAGES

208. ELASTOPLAST (R) (DUKE)

Elastic adhesive bandage 4 inches wide and approximately 3 yards long.

Used in the management of hemostatic eczemas, and for the preparation of occlusive dressings.

209 ELASTOPATCH (R) (DUKE)

Prepared protective covering for patch tests.

10 FOAM RUBBER (COMMERCIAL)

Used to relieve pressure and pain in the management of plantar warts, and for compression around leg ulcers. The foam rubber is cut to the desired size and shape and is strapped into position with adhesive tape or is kept in situ with a supportive dressing.

211. GELFOAM (R) (UPJOHN); OXYCEL (R) (PARKE DAVIS)

Sterile absorbable surgical sponge prepared from purified specially treated gelatin.

Used for maintaining hemostasis.

212. "UNNA'S BOOT" - PREPARED CRURICAST (R) (DEMMEL); DOME-PASTE (R) BANDAGE (DOME CHEMICALS)

Zinc oxide gelatin bandage.

Used as a supportive dressing in the management of hemostatic eczemas and varicose ulcers. Also used as an occlusive dressing for intensely pruritic eruptions and artifacta of the extremities.

LOCAL ANESTHETICS

213. ETHYL CHLORIDE (U.S.P.) SPRAY TUBE

For infiltration anesthesia, and for the treatment of creeping eruption

214. PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE SOLUTION 1% (U.S.P.)

For infiltration anesthesia. Each cc. contains procaine hydrochloride 0.01 Gm. in physiologic solution of sodium chloride

215. PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND EPINEPHRINE SOLUTION (U.S.P.)

Infiltration anesthesia combined with epinephrine for sustained action and hemostasis (local vasoconstriction) Preparations usually available contain procaine hydrochlorid hydrochloride 0.02 Gm. and epinephrine *1:25,000* per cc of solution.

216. ACETONE N.F
Added to ground solid carbon dioxide and sulfur precipitate for the preparation of "slush" in the treatment of acne vulgaris, acne scarring, juvenile warts.
Used as is for removal of collodion from the skin.

217 CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID) (SCHRAFFT'S)
For treatment of strawberry nevi, keratotic nevi senile angiomata, verruca vulgaris and plantaris, isolated plaques of chronic discoid lupus erythematosus inveterate plaques of circumscribed neurodermatitis, nodular forms of lichen planus.
Used in the preparation of "slush." See No. 216.

218. CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (N.F.)
For the removal of ointments and creams from the skin.

219 COAL TAR (U.S.P.)
Used in the management of localized lichenified conditions and in some cases of infantile eczema.

220. ETHYL ALCOHOL (U.S.P. 95%)
Used to neutralize the action of liquefied phenol (U.S.P.) See No. 203.

221 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (N.F.) (MERCK)
For disinfection of the skin, hypodermic needles, and

syringes. Compares favorably with ethyl alcohol insofar as the antiseptic action is concerned and is relatively inexpensive

222. PEELING PASTES

A.	Resorcinol	40 0
	Zinc oxide	10 0
	Kaolin	5 0
	Olive oil	12.0
	Wool fat	10 0
	Petrolatum	10 0
B.	Precipitated sulfur	24 0
	Resorcinol	24 0
	White petrolatum to make	100 0

Peeling pastes used in the treatment of acne scarring. The preparation may be left on for an hour or two depending on the severity of the reaction Patients are to be kept under observation until the paste is removed

223. PODOPHYLLUM RESIN IN ALCOHOL 25% SOLUTION (N F.)

For the treatment of venereal warts (condyloma acuminata) Apply with a cotton-tipped applicator every 4 or 5 days until the lesions are destroyed.

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